

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 26.

MASSILLON, OHIO DECEMBER 16, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 1,454

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dicheim's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

C. COLE & REINHOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

W. MILLISON & GARNETT, Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms Nos. 11 and 12 Opera Block.

R. ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 State Street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese, Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange, and collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL BLUMENSCHINE, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory 3rd store room No. 59 West Main Street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Z. and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHEDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

J. H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Upholsterer, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in general Dry Goods, Novelties, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

H. C. ROYER, M. D. SURGEON. Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. 12 M. to 1 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 10 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

D. R. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Physician, Office No. 53 First Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 A. M. to 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. Office open day and night.

F. E. PEAMAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. 6 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office over T. L. Pendleton's Jewelry store, Eric St. Office open day and night.

B. GARRIGUES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 8:30 to 10 A. M. 12 P. M. to 1 P. M. 5 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Birrell. Near corner of Main and Eric streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

H. ESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

R. RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tracting Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Cornish & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Railroad Structures.

CROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. For D. W. Atwater & Son, Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

A. L. BRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

H. E. Oehler, dealer in Stoves, Tinware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

P. C. F. HALFORD, teacher of instrumental and vocal music. Address box 32, Marion. Reside corner of Akron and State streets.

JEWELERS.

J. JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Eric street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 C. West Main street.

ShotGuns, Revolvers, Rifles, Tackle, etc.

Double Barreled Loading ShotGuns, shot loaded, \$10 to \$100. Single Barreled Loading ShotGuns, \$10 to \$25. Every kind of Breach Loading and Repointing Rifles, \$3 to \$10. Mizzen Loads, Double Shot Guns \$10 to \$25. Single Shot Gun, \$2 to \$10. Rifles, \$10 to \$50. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder-Flasks, Sheathes, Primers, Send two cents for illustrated catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 62 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

NETT. This is a 2-year-old reliable gun, perfectly trustworthy. Order filled promptly, and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world. No matter what you want in the gun, it's there. It's the great Western gun.

GUNS MADE to Order. Guns and Revolvers Manufactured.

Don't bother thinking for a minute to buy for your hawks when you can get a watch for \$2.50, \$5.00, and \$6.00 at C. F. Von Kanel's.

The Warburton brewery, at Lawrence, Kan., has been closed by a decree of Judge Brewer, of the United States circuit court, as a common nuisance.

Don't bother thinking for a minute to buy for your hawks when you can get a watch for \$2.50, \$5.00, and \$6.00 at C. F. Von Kanel's.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

The typhoid fever epidemic is spreading in Pittsburgh.

The ore handlers' strike at Fairport, O., is still on.

Typhoid fever has broken out at Williams college, Massachusetts.

Marietta, O., will celebrate its centennial the last week in next May.

At Canton, O., Adam Knoblock, brewer, assigned; liabilities \$15,000.

Toledo has spent nearly \$3,000,000 during the past year in public improvements.

Virginia Democrats have nominated John S. Barbour for the United States Senate.

Three eagles are flying away with all the little pigs and poultry near Martinsville, Indiana.

Mrs. Anna Swarts, recused of child-murder at Zanesville, O., is released on \$1,000 bail.

United States Marshal Jones, at Topeka, Kan., received by mail a small tin box filled with dynamite.

At Newark, O., the jury in the Gorman murder trial returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Christian Denning, a Chicago anarchist, hanged himself for grief over the death of Spies and his fellow-revolutionists.

At Youngstown, O., Thomas Burns, of Cincinnati, tried to pick a fight with a moving engine and got stuck up; insane.

At Cardington, O., James Stice found a bomb with a six-inch fuse under his front porch, and tenderly carried it to the station house.

The barbed wire fence around the immense X. I. T. cattle range in Texas will be charged with electricity to shock cattle attempting to get out.

Meredith & Altman, bankers at Silver City, N. M., failed for \$200,000. Meredith is county treasurer, and makes the county a preferred creditor for \$20,000.

Blinky Morgan and Fred Roth drew straws in the Ohio penitentiary to decide which should hang first. In two straight heats Blinky came out winner.

Bavista, Mexico, has been entirely destroyed by an earthquake.

Miss Jennie Hunt, of Akron, O., is seriously ill from the bite of a monkey.

Charles Bowles killed Charles Summers at Mt. Sterling, Ky., in a row over a shirt.

The Toledo Oil company takes \$100,000, and becomes merged with the Standard.

Elkhart, Ind., Daily Independent is sold, and will appear as a straightforward Democratic journal.

At Montpelier, Ind., \$5,000 stolen from Dr. W. T. Flint was found buried in the Baptist cemetery.

Chicago Anarchists have asked Col. Bob Ingersoll, to speak at the funeral of the five "martyrs" on Christmas day.

The Aleut, from Italy, is said to have arrived at New Orleans with 600 immigrants from cholera infected districts.

Augustus Chamberlain and wife, of Concord, Mass., attended a church fair while burglar robbers robbed his house of articles worth \$1,000.

At Ft. Wayne, Ind.: The will of John Rogers, wealthy farmer, in which he left \$7,000 to two Catholic institutions, has been set aside by the court.

Alfred L. French, late confidential bookkeeper for Remond, Kohow & Company, oil dealers, at Boston, has been arrested for embezzling \$9,000 from the firm.

In Jackson county, Ohio, Tom Finnegan skipped out of the county and then skipped again in charge of the sheriff, who was sent after him by Tom's Assessors.

George Elrod, arrested for passing counterfeit money in Indianapolis tried to pass himself in to the sweet by and with the contents of a morphine bottle. Failed. Jailed.

At Liberty, Ind.: Mrs. Josie Stapleton found her husband through a matrimonial agency, and now, after two days of of married life, is suing him for desertion and bigamy.

In Indianapolis, Frank Breben and John Cross went to the ball park for a sprinting match, but before the match could come off Breben and Tom McClen, stakeholder, fled with the \$900 stakes.

A vigorous Sunday-closing movement has been organized at Tiffin, O., by the Knights of Labor and the Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

Carnival directors at St. Paul, Minn., fear that they will be unable to build an ice palace this year, owing to the mild weather.

Tuesday's municipal election in Massachusetts leaves Boston still in the hands of the Democrats. Worcester, Lynn and Lowell gave Republican majorities.

Third and fourth class postmasters are holding a convention in Washington, the purposes of which is to present their grievances to the department in a tangible shape.

A ton of powder was exploded at the Lafin powder works, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., killing an employee named Louis Larch and damaging property to the amount of \$3,000.

Senator Culloom's bill to amend the interstate commerce law provides for extending the act so as to cover express, sleeping car, palace car, stock car, and tank car companies.

The blowing out of a mud drum at Swift's iron and steel works in Newport, Ky., loosened the foundations of the battery of boilers, causing damages amounting to \$300.

D. DeCastro & Co., shipping and commission merchants, 54 William street, New York, failed for \$1,000,000; assets \$500,000. Their trade was with South and Central America.

Jim Hickey, who fled from Terre Haute, Ind., five years ago, after committing a burglary, was killed by cars yesterday at Memphis, Tenn.

Harry Johnson, who robbed the safe of the treasurer of Reynolds county, Missouri, was killed by cars yesterday at Memphis, Tenn.

An Ottawa, Can., dispatch states that the fisheries negotiations at Washington have practically collapsed. The commission adjourned to January.

Henry George states that his party has no settled plans for the presidential campaign. He thinks there will be no National Labor ticket in 1888.

The body of Andrew Edwards, colored, who lived in the western part of Webster Parish, Louisiana, was found in the woods hanging by the neck.

The Ohio Bohemian oats men have gone west, and now it won't be safe for the Missouri farmer to sign his name anywhere outside the state.

Three negroes assaulted Mrs. D. J. Oberly and daughter, at Jacksonville, Fla. Two were caught by pursuing citizens and choked until they confessed. The avengers then swung the prisoners up over a fire and shot them to end their sufferings.

Rev. Charles A. Barry, of London, has declined the call to Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N. Y. He considers it his duty to remain in England.

Building Trades Council of Philadelphia, with 24,000 members, will boycott dealers handling the coal of anthracite mines where miners are on a strike.

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Presbyterian synod is in session at Louisville.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, of New York, died last night.

Luther Shaffer, a Lock Haven, Pa., wife murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged.

Phelps, Dodge & Palmer's wholesale boot and shoe house, Chicago, burned last night.

Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$800,000.

A balloon containing the emaciated remains of an aeronaut is said to have been found near Owensboro, Kentucky.

Allen Farlow and Andrew Barlow quarreled at Rushville, Ind., over ten cents' worth of pork, and Barlow was shot dead.

In a little scuffle between a street car and an express train at a crossing in Zanesville, O., the street car was knocked out in the first round. No one hurt.

HERE AND THERE.

HOW ONE THING CAME TO PASS.

A Case of Impudence Sublime, or How to Get Rich—A New Game.

Progressive angling has just secured a foothold in Massillon, and is taking the place of drive whist, progressive euchre, and all other such amusements. The angling outfit consists of a great number of metal fishes, each with a little loop on one side, in which a hook is to be inserted, and a number on the reverse, and of a dainty brass rod, silken line, and small hook for each player. The players sit four at a table, and the fishes are divided between the tables, numbers down. The object is, of course, to hook up as many fish as possible in a given time, counting the points born by each fish. The arrangements for changing tables are similar to those for progressive euchre. Simple as this game is, it is very fascinating, and has kept more than one party busy until after the town clock chimed the midnight hour.

Mr. McCoy, the gentleman who recently paid a fine to the city, for the satisfaction of gambling, tells a good story on himself. The room in which this unlawful sport is carried on is generally locked, for reasons obvious and policemen, above all customers, are not expected to present themselves for entrance. And they fulfill this expectation admirably. A speaking tube connects the saloon below with the den above. On the Sunday night when the arrest was made, the officers made known their errand, but the barkeeper did not care to send them up stairs. Finally he shouted up the tube, "The cops is here and wants to get in?" Now, an individual named Cox had been in the habit of playing poker in the mysterious apartment, and as the word "cops" rolled through the tortuous tin tube it took to itself the sound of "Cox," and was so understood by the slave McCoy at the other end, who enthusiastically yelled back, "Send him up, quick!" Well, the policemen did not wait for a second invitation, and the result was the chopfallen McCoy was in the Mayor's court next day.

Among the few remaining ones who were attracted to Massillon in the boozing times of the long ago is William Bohanan, whose white hair and uncertain step, is a familiar sight. Mr. Bohanan came from Ithaca, New York, and takes much satisfaction in the thought that he was the first one to introduce sulphur matches in Stark county. He was a carriage maker by trade, and started westward in 1838. Before leaving he purchased a gross of boxes of matches, having an idea at the time that they would be curiosities in Ohio, and that he might realize a trifl in them. And sure enough, when he landed at Massillon, the populace was amazed at this wonderful invention, soon destined to supplant the flint and steel.

The elder Atwater, who then managed a grocery, where the warehouse business is still carried on, insisted on buying out Mr. Bohanan's entire stock and paid him a good round sum. He had no intention of remaining here, Mr. Vernon being his destination, but the enterprising men pleaded so hard, saying that he was exactly the right man for the right place, that he staid. They offered to back him in undertaking to open a carriage shop, and kept their word. He secured a competence, and is probably very glad that he never reached Mt. Vernon.

The check of Mr. L. Warren, of Swampscott, Mass., who wants every man, woman and child in the United States to send him one cent, is so sublime, that immediately after reading his petition not one cent, but five, were sent from The INDEPENDENT. In acknowledging the remittance this refreshing individual says:

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Dec. 1, 1887.
Your favour of the 19th just received yours is the largest amount I have received in one letter I find the further West I hear from the freer hearted I find them. If their is anything I can do for you I would be only glad to do so. If you will send it along in "THE INDEPENDENT" I will send you some of my letters. I spend ten cents to where I get one writing to people all over the Country. If I can get it going in the Western papers I'll be all right. The Eastern people are to close, they would not send a cent unless they was sure of getting ten in return the most of my letters have been from New York people. The Editor of the Sun is a gentleman. I am greatly obliged to you for your donation. I want to find out what State & City in the union is the Most liberal.

Yours in Fun,
L. WARREN.

A new idea is an india rubber coat trimmed with fur. The latter dreads neither dirt nor wet, and it makes a mackintosh look smart and chic, with a boa to match around the throat. Then with a good wool jersey and a gray satin petticoat, braided or trimmed with bruisable wool lace a lady can face a tempest without putting to the blush either her temper, her beauty or her coquetry.—Paris Letter. N. Y. Times.

The following is the custom house report of coal shipments for the season, out of this port:—May, 43,148 tons; June, 52,223 tons; July, 62,284 tons; August, 71,376 tons; September, 78,079 tons; October, 60,014 tons; November, 43,580 tons; total, 410,704 tons. To this must be added about 110,000 tons forwarded from other ports, but which ought to be credited to Cleveland, so that the season's lake shipments of bituminous coal may be put down at 520,701 tons. There was also sent abroad for fuel purposes some 182,000 tons. The above figures show a large falling off in the cargo shipments, brought about by the high lake freights during the height of the season.—Cleveland letter.

"Golden at morning, silver at noon, and lead at night," is the old saying about eating oranges. But there is something that is rightly named Golden, and can be taken with benefit at any hour of the day. This is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, literally worth its weight in gold to any one suffering with serous afflictions, impurities of the blood, diseases of the liver and lungs. It is fulfilling. For sale by druggist.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

MASSILLON'S TAXES.

THE MONEY WE PAY AND HOW WE PAY IT.

Over Eighty Thousand Dollars Is Massillon's Share of the Public Burden.

There has been an occasional lull in the tax collection business at the Mayor's office this week, and during one of these moments Mr. J. R. Dangler, who is in charge, opened the books and exhibited the business done by the city of Massillon with the treasurer's office. The following is a summary of the contents of the books of the four wards now in his keeping:

First ward—Lands: acres, 349.32; valuation, \$125,150; tax, \$3,331.91; Lots: valuation, \$461,830; tax, \$12,877.41. Personal property: valuation, \$369,300; tax, \$9,633.36.

Second ward—Lands: acres, 183.57; valuation, \$94,630; tax, \$2,615.61. Lots: valuation, \$271,200; tax, \$7,633.74. Personal property: valuation, \$477,490; tax, \$12,461.74.

Third ward—Lands: acres, 629.78; valuation, \$111,520; tax, \$4,455. Lots: valuation, \$513,900; tax, \$14,249.48. Personal property: valuation, \$329,270; tax, \$8,600.

Fourth ward—Lands: acres, 128.34; valuation, \$28,590; tax, \$866.54. Lots: valuation, \$168,550; tax, \$4,780. Personal property: valuation, \$34,340; tax, \$930.87. The total valuation of taxable property in this city is \$3,015,920, and the amount of taxes to be collected upon this valuation is \$82,433.70.

The Mayor's office has been open for the payment of taxes since Monday, and the receipts have been averaged about \$2,000, an amount considerably in excess of the average receipts at the court house. Mr. Dangler expects that the total for the week will be something over \$10,000. This sum looks small in comparison to the whole amount which is collectable, but the persons who pay it are not much in the minority of the whole number of tax payers. The large property owners, for whom not so much clerical work is required, do their business at the treasurer's office. Those who own property in more than one township cannot pay here, as only the books of this city are allowed to be sent over. The convenience to the class of people who have filled the Mayor's court room all week, patiently waiting their turn, is not to be calculated in dollars and cents. To the great majority, a trip of only eight miles is an event of moment, besides causing expense and loss of time.

CONCERNING COAL.

Interesting Items Worthy of Thought

They mine eighteen-inch veins of coal near Topeka, Kansas.

Ohio's deepest coal mine is at Brilliant, near Steubenville.—Alliance Leader.

Coal men want the government to buy out the Monongahela Navigation Company, and make that river free.

Ohio has a State law prohibiting "company stores," but it seems that through some stratagem the law is bent a little.—Coal Trade Journal.

The Zanesville Courier figures up that the coal fields surrounding Redfield, Perry county, are one hundred thousand acres, each of which will produce 5,000 tons of coal.

The actual total number of persons employed in the Lehigh district, now thrown out of work by the strike, is 14,695. The common newspaper figures are 25,000.

As ex-President Hayes says, "Ohio is no longer an agricultural State, and the mineral treasures with which her rocks are stored, must receive all the advantages of the advanced thought and action of busy science."

Miners at Mineral Point are having trouble over the semi-monthly pay question, and also over the advance, which has been refused them. We have ordered the miners to insist upon their demands being complied with, and if necessary to stop work. A fight is probable.—Official Miners' Report.

Australian coal sells in San Francisco for eight dollars per ton, Lehigh lump for twenty dollars, and Cumberland bulk for ten dollars. Last week that city received 4,055 tons of coal from Great Britain and Australia, and 33,955 tons from coast collieries. Think of an American city burning English coal!

The places named as not having paid the last advance are employing nearly five hundred men, and unless uniform prices and practices are granted them they will be called upon to quit work. This is to prevent discrimination against honest operators who have complied with the rules of the joint convention of miners and operators.—Official Miners' Report.

The following is the custom house report of coal shipments for the season, out of this port:—May, 43,148 tons; June, 52,223 tons; July, 62,284 tons; August, 71,376 tons; September, 78,079 tons; October, 60,014 tons; November, 43,580 tons; total, 410,704 tons. To this must be added about 110,000 tons forwarded from other ports, but which ought to be credited to Cleveland, so that the season's lake shipments of bituminous coal may be put down at 520,701 tons. There was also sent abroad for fuel purposes some 182,000 tons. The above figures show a large falling off in the cargo shipments, brought about by the high lake freights during the height of the season.—Cleveland letter.

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URUGUAY'S CAPITAL.

THE PLEASANT SIDE OF LIFE AS SEEN IN MONTEVIDEO.

Beautiful Residences and Costly Business Blocks—Dressing In the Height of Paris Fashion—Street Cars and Electric Lights—A Curious Custom.

Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay and its chief city, is as favorably located as any place in the world. On a narrow tongue of limestone rock like the back of a whale, it stretches out from the coast, with the Atlantic ocean on one side and the Rio de la Plata on the other. The streets are like a series of terraces, not only giving the most perfect natural drainage, but furnishing nearly every residence with a vista of the river or the sea.

When it isn't June in Uruguay it is October—seldom too hot, and never too cold. During the summer season the people of Buenos Ayres come over for the sea bathing, and the city is very gay. A prevalent taste which inspires the owners of these villas to paint them in gay colors—red, pink, purple, green and orange—is being somewhat modified by foreign travel, and of late years the quintas as well as the city houses are taking on more somber hues. There are more beautiful and costly residences and business blocks in Montevideo than in any other South American city except Santiago, the capital of Chile. Considerable carved marble is used, but the standard building material is sun dried brick, and the walls are usually from two to three feet in thickness, fireproof, and impenetrable to heat and dampness.

The Church of the Mother, the cathedral of Uruguay, is the largest and finest building in the country. There are three theatres; an Italian opera subsidized by the government; a bull ring which is crowded every Sunday afternoon, under the patronage of the president and the aristocracy; a number of clubs; a public library with 30,000 volumes, mostly Spanish historical and political works; a museum; a university which is the summit of a free school system, and all the eccentricities of modern civilization. The ladies dress in the height of the Paris fashion, the shops contain everything that can tempt the taste of an extravagant people; there are dinner parties and balls, and time is improved or wasted as it is in Paris or Madrid. The gentlemen go to their counting rooms at 7 in the morning, when their wives and daughters go to mass. At 11 they return to their homes for a breakfast of seven or eight courses, then take a siesta, go back to their business about 3, work until 6, and dine with great formality at 7. The ladies of Uruguay are famous for their beauty and fine complexions—the blessing of the atmosphere; but after 30 they lose their symmetry of form, which is doubtless owing to their indolence.

M. Ferry's assailant is a mere boy, not yet having attained his majority. He gives his age as twenty years. He declared that he had been sworn to kill M. Ferry.

To a question of anxious friends about the severity of the wound, M. Ferry replied: "It is nothing." Aubertin has been placed under arrest.

LATER.—It is now learned that M. Ferry's wounds are not dangerous, the shots having only grazed his skin. Aubertin was nearly lynched by the infuriated bystanders and the police had much difficulty in placing the assassin in a safe place.

M. Ferry was struck by two of the bullets. The first passing around the chest, slightly penetrating the flesh. The second struck him on the right side near the lowest ribs causing a contusion. The wounds are very slight. The assailant's real name is Beckin. He states that he is one of a band of twenty revolutionists who drew lots to select who should be the first to attempt the lives of M. Ferry and Goblet, and that the lot fell on him. M. Ferry was able to walk from the hospital to his home after his wounds were dressed. Dr. Trebil, who attended M. Ferry, has issued a bulletin stating that the wound in the chest is only a contusion.

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TICKLIQUAH TONES in Tahlequah.

TABLEQUAH, I. T., Dec. 12.—Chief Bushyhead and a body guard fled last night to Fort Gibson on a warning from Senator Clegg that his life was in danger. Between Tahlequah and Fort Gibson Bushyhead met Indian Agent Owen and demanded the protection of the Federal government. Owen was here to-day to make an investigation for the Washington authorities. The city is filling up with the partisans of both sides, but as yet no hostile act has occurred. Chiefs Mays and Smith last night made speeches at a large mass meeting in which they justified their course in taking the government.

A Child Whipped to Death.

NEWARK, Mich., Dec. 12.—Oregon Hamilton, of Woodville, is under arrest here for the murder of his infant child. The child was brutally beaten and literally whipped to death, its body presenting a sickening sight. It was black from its arms to its knees. Hamilton manifests no sorrow in the least, but since his imprisonment has been trying to throw the responsibility of the child's death upon a woman who had charge of the child, its mother being dead. A warrant has been issued for her arrest.

A Horrid Double Crime.

EAST BERNARD, Tex., Dec. 12.—Night before last two masked men went to the house about a mile from town where Mrs. Kingston Brown and her son, a lad of about eighteen years of age, resided, and dragged them out about a half a mile from the house and murdered them. The sheriff and posse found the remains later. The boy was shot three times and his skull was crushed. Mrs. Brown was shot once and had her throat cut. Several parties are under arrest.

Death of an Original Abolitionist.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 12.—Hon. Benjamin Rush Plumley, one of the early abolitionists of the north, died at his home in this city yesterday, aged seventy-seven. In his younger days the deceased was an associate of William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Lucretia Mott, and took a prominent part in the first agitation against slavery. He was a native of Philadelphia and descended from one of the old Quaker families.

Much Needed Coal Lost.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 12.—The tow-boats Barnard, from Pittsburg, with a fleet of eleven barges of coal for points below, ran aground opposite this city to-day and sunk seven barges of the fleet. An hour later the James Gilmore, with a fleet, struck one of the sunken barges and sank three of her fleet. Three of the Barnard's and two of the Gilmore's barges and contents will be a total loss. No lives were lost.

Big Fire in Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The extensive barrel factory of William J. Pennypacker, at the southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Washington avenue, which is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States, was entirely destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss on building and contents is estimated at \$80,000, partially insured. Three hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

The Governor of Maine Dying.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 12.—Governor Bodwell is very near his end. His physicians say that his death is a question of but a few hours. He is suffering from acute pneumonia, complicated with neuralgia of the heart. He lies most of the time in a semi-comatose condition, and when conscious suffers great pain.

Common Down There.

MINDEN, La., Dec. 12.—The body of Andrew Edwards, colored, who lived in the western part of this parish, was found yesterday in the woods hanging by the neck from the limb of a tree. Edwards had been missing for several days. Nothing is known as to the perpetrators of the deed.

Eighteen Thousand Workmen Out.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12.—Sixty flint glass factories closed to-day by a general strike, throwing 18,000 workmen out of employment.

M. JULES FERRY SHOT.

An Assasin Fires Three Times at Him in the French Chamber.

M. Jules Ferry, the French Minister of Finance, was shot three times at him in the French Chamber. The assassin, a man named Aubertin, reached Jersey City to-day by the steamer P. Colard, of the same line, the Netherlands-American Steamship company. They consisted of twenty-seven steerage and three cabin passengers. All of the survivors of the Scholten were nearly penniless. They saved no baggage or personal effects. From the stories told by the Scholten's passengers it would seem that had the crew of the wrecked steamer been less anxious to save themselves the loss of life would not have been so great. All of the survivors will be taken care of by the steamship company.

Held Down to a Party Vote.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 12.—Mr. Waddill, Republican, offered in the house yesterday a resolution opposing the doctrine set out in President Cleveland's message. The resolution was referred to a committee, the house refusing by a strict party vote to suspend the rules in order to vote on it.

One Fact

Is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimony of thousands of people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or afflictions arising from impure state or low condition of the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to all parts of the system.

The man who shot Jules Ferry is named Aubertin. He appeared in the chamber of deputies hall and requested an interview with M. Ferry and M. Goblet. The latter fortunately did not respond to the request, but Ferry did, whereupon Aubertin drew a revolver and fired three times at him. It is said that one of the bullets struck him in the chest, but as he was able to go to the hospital with the support of some friends it is not thought that the wound is a very serious one.

To a question of anxious friends about the severity of the wound, M. Ferry replied: "It is nothing." Aubertin has been placed under arrest.

LATER.—It is now learned that M. Ferry's wounds are not dangerous, the shots having only grazed his skin. Aubertin was nearly lynched by the infuriated bystanders and the police had much difficulty in placing the assassin in a safe place.

The man who shot Jules Ferry is named

Aubertin.

The man who shot Jules Ferry is named

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 6 1887.

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.
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| Three Months..... | .50 |

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a practical spokesman to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1887.

Trade at home.

Will they go?

Whose fault is it if they do not go?

The deaf mutes are holding a jubilee in Boston.

Harper goes to the penitentiary for ten years. Next!

If Massillon's streets could only compare with the sidewalks!

There was a delicious irony in Mr. Killinger's brief after-dinner speech, last night.

Senator Colquitt says that the "wets" won Atlanta by fraud. How can we believe it?

Cortland Palmer is the richest Socialist in the United States, being a millionaire several times over.

It remained for Turpie, of Indiana, to introduce a bill for the admission of Washington and Dakota as States.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is authority for the statement that for one strike in America, there are ten in Europe.

The salaries of the employees in the office of the clerk of house of representatives amounted last year to \$17,517.

A war has been declared against the sickly, green, two cent stamp. It is a blot upon the record of our government, and it must go.

During the season of lake navigation twelve lives and four lives were lost, and \$2,500.00 worth of property destroyed in wrecks.

The retail stores of this city are better than ever before, and the opportunities for the purchase of rare and expensive articles are really excellent.

None of the original trunk telegraph lines proposed by Senator Childs, in 1873, for the establishment of a post and telegraph system touches Massillon.

All Washington correspondents agree that Mr. Braine's criticism of the President's message is now occupying more attention than the message itself.

How happy William R. Morrison would now be, if he were only a representative in Congress. His experience ought to be studied by Mr. Cleveland. History has a curious way of repeating itself.

George W. Childs, for President, and Preston B. Plumb for Vice-president, may suit the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and furnish the text for an occasional paragraph, but simply that, and nothing more.

This is good weather for the Main street people to devote to the consideration of paved streets. Main street certainly ought to be paved, provided, of course, that the work be done under competent and reliable surveillance.

Herman Baster's suggestion that a bill be passed providing for the expulsion of dangerous aliens is going to be acted upon. May the day be not far distant when we can lawfully dump such frauds as Most, back in their native lands.

During the winter is the time for our municipal boards to discuss methods and means for making improvements in the summer. The practice has been to wait until the last moment before taking up the subject of city work.

Senator Paddock wants to help to reduce the surplus by providing for the erection of postoffice buildings wherever offices of the first or second class exist, each to cost not more than the aggregate gross receipts for the two preceding fiscal years.

There is a pretty German custom of placing on a table covered with Christmas gifts a branch of pine in a flower pot. It is quite as suggestive as a whole tree, and if the custom were Americanized, would save for ests, and scantly filled purses from destruction.

With the present Southern election methods, a proposition to change the method of electing a President ought to be considered. When there is national assurance of "an honest ballot and a fair count," then is the time for selecting our executive by a popular vote.

One of the curious features about the bank breaker Harper's sentence is, that he cannot be compelled to work unless he desires to. His sentence is, confinement only. The inability of prison managers to force convicts, so sentenced, to work, has been tested.

The \$150,000 infirmary scheme is killed for the present, and Commissioner Laiblin did it with his little resolution. It was the best work ever done by Mr. Laiblin, and Mr. Wearstler ably seconded him.

The membership of the American Federation of Labor is now given semi-officially as 571,500. If the figures of the officers of each union were taken without deduction, the total would be increased to 700,000. It is now greater than any similar organization.

Notwithstanding that Omaha demonstrated that it did the third largest hog packing business in the United States, and that its brick business had doubled in three years, the convention was given to Chicago. It is rumored that Canton will apply for the Democratic convention.

A writer in the North American Review, who had a little experience in New York city, at the last election, is of the opinion that the danger of this country is not the centralization of wealth, but rather the distribution of wealth—on election day, for election purposes.

If the man in Clinton who resorted to the faith cure as a means of regaining a lost eye, with the result that he grew once in the empty socket, will start his ratiocination with an affidavit said fidelity to Dr. Knapp and Agnew of this city, he can both make money and promote his faith by falling operators in my Bowery museum.—Yours,

The stamp collectors are up in arms, because a few base creatures in their order have petitioned the authorities to reprint certain obsolete issues of stamps, in order to fill their collections. It would be a sort of license to forgery, calculated to throw discredit upon complete sets of stamps, and unworthy of the attention of our government.

Mr. Randall is now preparing a scheme of tariff revision, which is to effect a sixty million reduction of revenue, but without interfering with the protective feature. The reduction will be divided pretty nearly equally between the tariff and the internal taxes. His tariff reduction will not touch sugar, but will enlarge the free list, including coal.

Senator Farwell has done well in introducing a bill providing that the immigration of convicts, paupers, idiots, and insane persons from any foreign country into the United States be prohibited. But he might have made it more sweeping. There are others besides convicts, paupers, idiots, and insane persons, who come over by the ship-load, whom we do not want.

The United States Postal Improvement Association has been formed for the purpose of influencing Congress to reduce the postage on seeds, bulbs, and plants, to re-issue fractional currency for use in the mails, to abolish the postal notes, to provide for the issuing of postal money orders in sums of five dollars or less, for a fee of three cents, and any other proper measures designed to enhance the usefulness of the

The erratic Allen O. Myers has at last been indicted at Columbus for election forgery. The journalistic monstrosity will probably have his ardor cooled before the courts are done with him. And then there is Tom Cogan, too, who is in the same boat with Allen. The blind goddess moves slowly, but she has not ceased to exist.

Is the New York Sun, that shuns all, afraid to tell frankly and freely, its opinion of Mr. Cleveland's message, and of Mr. Cleveland as a candidate? It does not become the ablest paper in the United States, celebrated for the terseness of its composition, to devote half a column to the discussion of the message, and in it fail to express any clearly defined view.

Every day or two the dispatches tell of six hundred or a thousand low bred Italian, Polish, or other emigrants, and of the labors of the health departments to disinfect them. It makes every good American writh to read such news, and hope that Congress will wait, before meddling with the tariff, long enough to put a stop to the dumping of hundreds of thousands of irremovable foreigners upon our shores, every year.

A weekly local paper sometimes becomes positively insulting. Referring to the officials' banquet on Tuesday night, it says: "About fifty sat down to supper including, besides those mentioned above, a few representatives of the press, who by stratagem and cheek, invited themselves." The only persons thus singled out are Mr. L. Q. Hoover, correspondent of numerous city journals, and the representative of THE INDEPENDENT, both of whom were invited in due form, and without any previous knowledge of the affair. It is always proper to be decent.

Senator Morris in his bill to restrict immigration does not design to close the doors of this country to all foreigners, but to open them only to such as are respectable and able to take care of themselves. Seventy per cent. of the population of Boston, eighty per cent. of the population of New York, and ninety per cent. of the population of Chicago are foreigners, and these proportions exist pretty nearly in all large centers. The danger of such a state of affairs is too great to be viewed with anything but alarm, and the Senator wishes the remedy to be applied at once.

Paraguay is ambitious to attract immigration, and is welcome to the boat loads that land in America every day. That country, by bad government has fallen in population from 1,330,000 in 1869, to 209,000 in 1870, and has a debt of \$28,000,000 hanging like an incubus around its neck. In order to recuperate its power, it offers to supply stock, lumber, and everything else necessary to make comfortable homes, and will give the stranger ample time to reimburse the state. Paraguay has every national advantage, but in the matter of government has been the most unfortunate nation of modern times.

FACTS NOT FANCIES.

When officers of this city arrest gamblers in a gambling house, when these gamblers plead guilty, and are fined, and the very proprietors of the gambling house is allowed to go free, is there not so palpable an inconsistency, to say the least, that an owl would see it at noon-day and hoot in disgust? These are recorded facts, not the creation of any one's imagination, and are facts furnished by the very men who rest under a stigma.

In insisting upon the arrest of one Morgan, this paper has had the broadest of grounds, and purest of reasons, and its great regret is that the police department of this city has so stultified itself by its own inaction.

The Holidays

And the colder weather are now rapidly approaching. The joyful season is eagerly anticipated by young folks in thousands of homes; but in nearly all there are one or more older ones to whom the cold wave and the storms mean renewed suffering from rheumatic back or limbs. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a positive specific for rheumatism; we doubt if there is or can be such a remedy. But the remarkable success of Hood's Sarsaparilla has led in curing this affliction is sufficient evidence that the old saying is true, "A good physician will find his patient a bad year for his business."

In his inscrutable wisdom, a writer in the Canton Repository, who is determined to argue for the sake of arguing, interrogatively suggests that the editor of THE INDEPENDENT personally file a complaint and compel the gamblers to go, instead of trying to throw the responsibility upon a particular officer of the city.

The city of Massillon pays a marshal and four officers to preserve the peace and enforce the law. This is their whole duty, and so long as they continue to remain in the employ of this city, the editor of THE INDEPENDENT does not expect to become either detective or policeman. Moreover, the responsibility for the non-arrest of a gambling-house proprietor has not been thrown upon any individual, as the writer alleges. This responsibility falls where it belongs, on the police force as a whole, not by an act of this paper, but by the records of the mayor's court, supported by the testimony of these officers themselves.

NEW YORK CAPITALISTS

Talk of Constructing a Street Railway.

There is again a possibility that before another year rolls around the people of this city can climb these hills seated in comfortable horse cars, instead of by the more plebeian method. City Clerk White received a letter a few weeks ago from W. S. Mercer, of New York, asking if a franchise could yet be obtained for a street car line, also adding that the capital had been raised for the purpose. Mr. White gave him all possible encouragement, and Mr. Mercer was expected to be in the city some weeks ago. As nothing has been heard from him, his appearance may be expected at any time. He is already familiar with the topography of Massillon, its population and resources, and he undoubtedly knows what he is about. Such improvements have recently been made in the horse car business that it can profitably be carried on in much smaller cities than it could a few years ago. The electric railway company that before figured with local capitalists would have certainly pushed ahead but for the fact that there were physical obstacles which they could not overcome by their system.

Massillon to Haven Lodge of B.R.O.

Mr. M. Braine, of the opera house management, enthusiastically working to secure the organization of a lodge of the B. P. O. E., which popularly translated means "Best People on Earth," is as clearly understood as standing for "Benefit and Protective Order of Elk's." The indications are that there will be but little difficulty in securing a good list of members to this order which includes the dignified and learned lights in the theatrical profession.

Mr. Braine addressed his inquiries to the secretary of the Canton lodge, and received a reply written to Mansfield, from which a letter was mailed, giving him all possible encouragement and information. Shortly after his Canton correspondence communicated with him, stating that he would not probably push the organization of a Lodge, and was in an aversion to the Masons, people to join their own. But one will be organized here just the same.

Starting Powder in Western.

The dangers to the public health from the indiscriminate use of the many lime and alum baking powders of commerce has been so fully exposed that everybody desires to avoid them. As forewarned, housekeepers will thank him for apprising them of the special efforts at present being made to dispense of such powders in this vicinity.

The proprietors of some of the worst of these powders are now going from house to house, trying by means of a trick, or so-called test, with heat and water, to show that their article is as good as the Royal baking powder, making the comparison with this brand because everybody recognises it to be absolutely pure and wholesome, the object, of course, being to supply their own goods in place of the Royal, which housekeepers have for so many years relied upon to puff up the morning biscuit, and to make the light, palatable, and wholesome roll, cake and pastry, for which it is famous.

The housekeeper will do well to be on her guard against these baking powder traps. Every intelligent person knows that any goods produced from house to house in this manner, or that are given away in samples, or sought to be introduced by secretly traducing the character of other goods well known to be pure and reliable, have no merits of their own, and have failed to find purchasers through meanness.

We are informed as a matter of fact, that one of the traps is trying to introduce a powder that is found to be 11.85 per cent. lime, while the other peddles a powder that is 20 per cent. alum—one a powerful caustic, the other a corrosive poison.

No such tricks or jiggery will be apt to deceive a intelligent person. The housekeeper who has used the Royal Baking Powder, the ever successful brand created, has, and soon, knowledge more about its qualities than all the traps in the country can teach her. The crucial test to which she has put the Royal Baking Powder is the so-called "soot" test and successful work in the preparation of pure and white flour, under which it has never failed, is entirely satisfactory to her. She is now as bad as luck, with it in making light, sweet, and delicious bread, biscuits, and cake, and has placed it to stay, at the head of her baking favorites. She knows that it has been officially approved by the Government chemists as the best, and we imagine that the baking powder trap, who attempts to supplant its place in her confidence will find this bad year for his business.

Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Wearster on County Affairs.

County Commissioner J. W. Wearster paid THE INDEPENDENT a call Tuesday afternoon. He talked at some length on the subject of bridge construction, and will give the matter of building a new bridge over the canal, south of Russell & Co.'s works due consideration, whenever a petition is sent in. The principal recent work of the commissioners has been the settlement of sheep claims. So great have been the discrepancies between claims or losses, and the value of the dead sheep as shown by the assessors' returns, that the board has passed a resolution to take the assessment figures into view when settling claims. This is as it should be, for no farmer ought to expect the county to pay a fancy price for stock upon which he pays only a nominal tax.

ASTARK COUNTY MAN

Drops Dead in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Captain S. Blackford, who came to Washington from Marlboro, Stark county, O., some years ago to accept a position as a captain of the Capitol police, died suddenly of heart disease to-day. He had been engaged for a number of days in fighting the efforts of a saloon keeper named John Brosnan to secure a renewal of his license for the coming year. There is a regulation of the District Commissioners that all applications for license to sell liquor must be endorsed by at least a majority of the property owners in the same square. Blackford had been making a vigorous canvass, and had succeeded in getting certain property owners to withdraw their endorsements from Brosnan's application. Only one more man was needed by Blackford, and that man had already endorsed the application, but Blackford undertook to get him to withdraw his signature, and at his request the commissioners gave him until 11 o'clock this morning to secure the withdrawal of the signature. Captain Blackford hurried away from the Commissioners' office, and was just returning after a successful mission when he dropped dead near the district buildings.

At the hour determined, however, the Commissioners ordered the license to be issued, they not knowing, as they claimed, that Blackford had the desired affidavit in his pocket. Soon after the Commissioners were informed that the paper had been found in the dead man's pocket, but the officials then decided that it was then too late, the license having been issued. Though Captain Blackford lived in Washington he still retained his legal residence in Ohio. He served gallantly in the late war and had his left arm shot away in battle. He leaves a widow and one daughter.—Cleveland Leader.

MR. BELL TALKS.

He Does Not Intend to be a Candidate.

Mr. Robert Bell wishes it known that he is not a candidate for the chief mine inspectorship! It is well that this should be clearly understood. But for this timely announcement Mr. Bell might be picked up and thrown into the office, to speak figuratively, by his enthusiastic friends!

Mr. Bell thinks that it is a mistake on the part of the following to say that Governor Baker is safe. In my opinion he is not safe in his mine eye. He does not think that the Governor is carrying out his trust. There will be plenty of candidates eager to fill Mr. Bancroft's shoes, chief among them, at present, being Robert Hasenauer, of Youngstown, a mining engineer, and Thomas Middleton, of the Hocking Valley, who is also a practical man. These two have their positions out already.

Mr. Bell says that Joseph Healy, of this city, is likely to appear as a candidate, but opines that this district will not be the favored one.

And so saying, Mr. Bell picked up his bag and started for a train. He is a busy man these days, and usually all one sees of him is a passing glance as he comes from one railroad station to another.

The Ohio State Grange.

CANTON, O., Dec. 14.—The fifteenth annual session of the Ohio State Grange convened at Canton Wednesday and adjourned in due form at 10:30 a. m. An address welcoming visitors to our midst was delivered by J. F. Neisz, response by E. G. Ellis, of Clark county. The annual address by J. H. Brigham, master of Ohio State Grange, was an able effort, strong, forcible and judicious thought, touching fairly and briefly questions of political economy and other topics concerning agricultural interests.

The afternoon session was taken up with the addresses of various other officers and business pertaining directly to the order.

The reception given by the citizens was a

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

DISCOVERED THIS WEEK BY INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATORS.

Father McGlynn will lecture in Akron in January.

Jasper N. Gibbons, of Alliance, has been granted a pension.

It is the proper thing to secure seats for the Harmonia band concert.

Akron's city market shows a deficit of about six hundred dollars annually.

Bowling Green had another twenty-five thousand dollar fire on Saturday.

Blaine's remarkable Paris interview will be published in to-morrow's edition.

The lightning rod sharpeners know where to go. They are working near Wooster.

Little Nellie Holand, aged eleven, died of diphtheria, at her home in "Petersburg," Friday afternoon.

A tramp is in jail for stealing dinner buckets from the employees at the Corns Iron Works, last night.

Mr. John R. Dangler collected taxes to the amount of \$11,164.50 in five and one-half days last week, in this city.

Will W. Wynn, of Canton, has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for cutting his wife with intent to wound.

A well-educated Russian deaf mute, who has spent some time in Siberia, named Otto Sryski, is the wonder of Fremont, at present.

The Y. M. C. A. expect to be able to hold their next meeting, which will be next Sunday, in their new quarters in the Bammerlin block.

The case against Samuel Merker, charged by J. C. Deslar, with assault with intent to kill, has been withdrawn and settled by mutual consent.

Two men were arrested by Officer Hagan Tuesday morning, having in their possession two whole bundles of dress goods. They are held on suspicion.

Reed Kiley, while making a coupling on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway Tuesday, near the Crouse mine, had his right hand badly mashed.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie railway's gross earnings for November, 1887, were \$64,305, an increase of \$13,061 over the earnings of the same month in 1886.

Anna Peters, of West Brookfield, has applied for a divorce from her husband, W. H. Peters, of Alamosa, Col., asking also for custody of children and alimony was in the city Friday.

Mr. Hays King, of Pittsburg, spent Sunday with friends in the city.

Mrs. W. C. Richmond, of Cleveland, is visiting relatives and friends in this city.

No claimant has yet applied at the police headquarters for the bundle of dress goods, supposed to have been stolen by the tramp who is not held in jail.

The Greenwood Grand English Opera Company, of fifty people, under the management of C. H. Tritton, will appear in this city sometime during the week beginning December 26.

The temper of the Labor Tribune is shown in the remark that "we open that should be re-nominated, President Cleveland will hear from the rapidly-becoming-industrial Southern States on election day.

A chimney fire at the house on the corner of Cherry and Hill streets called out Hose Company No. 1 Monday morning at 6:30. The damage was trifling. The building was occupied by Prof. Oscar Puechner, the band master of the Harmonia.

John E. Monnot made a five column address to the Canton Young Men's Democratic club the other evening. The Hon. John E. has been re-elected its president. Blessed are those who command strong political organizations, for they shall be elected to the legislature.

Mrs. C. A. Gates received Monday the sad news of the death of her grandfather, W. M. Beebe, at Pontiac, Mich. The remains will be brought to Hudson, O., his former home, accompanied by his eldest son, Mr. D. D. Beebe. Mr. Beebe was eighty years old the 23d of September, 1887.

Little Fred Seaberg, a child of eight years of age, living on the west side, jumped from a fence on Saturday, and struck a stake in the ground with his body. He was painfully and fatally injured, and died Wednesday morning. Doctor Royer relieved his sufferings as far as possible.

At the annual election held Monday evening, Clinton Lodge F. & A. M. elected the following officers, and installed all except the treasurer, who was not present: Z. T. Baltzly, W. M.; John Bell, S. W.; Joseph R. White, treasurer; W. S. S. Rogers, secretary; C. C. Kellogg, S. D.; Wood, J. D.; W. J. Millard and David Atwater, stewards; Jacob Kalfleisch, tyler.

Gilmore's band will probably visit Massillon in March. It was expected that this superb organization would have been here last week, but it was more convenient to go to Alliance. The results both there and at Canton were not highly satisfactory to Mr. Gilmore's manager, and he regrets that he did not hold to the original plan of coming here December 10.

C. F. Von Kanel has the finest display of Holiday presents in the city.

Frank Sladden, Jr., of the C. L. & W. railroad office, sustained a compound fracture of his right arm Saturday morning, caused by a piece of freight falling upon it. Though both bones are broken near the wrist, he is doing very well. Young Mr. Sladden is one of the most competent railroad clerks in the city, and the accident will almost as seriously inconvenience the local force as it will himself.

At the annual election held Monday night by Hart Post, G. A. R., the following officers were selected for the ensuing year: Post commander, E. A. Jones; senior vice commander, F. Strobel; junior vice commander, Wm. McMillan; quartermaster, H. F. Oehler; surgeon, Jonas Lutz; chaplain, A. P. Wiseman; officer of day, C. Coser; officer of guard, E. Cunningham; representative to department encampment, A. J. Ricks; alterate, Wm. McMillan.

The county commissioners will be in Alliance next Tuesday to investigate and adjudicate the claims for damages made by those persons owning the land adjoining the elevated bridge over the Fort Wayne road just west of town. This bridge is a part of Schenck'sberger's wisdom. The land there is almost level, and trains can be seen from either direction for a long distance. Besides, it is but a by-road, and the public has about as much need of the bridge as a dog has for ten tails.—Alliance Review.

The enthusiasm with which the Boston Stars were received Friday night, upon the occasion of the opening of the People's Lecture Course, fully justified the predictions made before their arrival. The programme rendered last night before an immense audience, was almost identical with the one rendered last spring before a handful. The INDEPENDENT could not say enough for them after their first appearance, and it could now only repeat what it then said. The Boston Stars are the Boston Stars. There is nothing like them, and never will be. All that a friendly public can lament is, that that funny Mr. Thomas is no longer with them. Mr. Gilder too is gone, but Mr. Rudolf King is fully able to take his place. But Mr. Emerson, his wife, and Miss Brown have not changed, and all will hope for their speedy return.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

The Hon. George Wilhelm, of Justus, was in the city Friday.

Mr. Hays King, of Pittsburg, spent Sunday with friends in the city.

Mrs. W. C. Richmond, of Cleveland, is visiting relatives and friends in this city.

No claimant has yet applied at the police headquarters for the bundle of dress goods, supposed to have been stolen by the tramp who is not held in jail.

Mr. Jehiel Clark, of Wooster, is in the city, intending to take a position in Russell & Co.'s office.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Dunn pleasantly entertained a party of about thirty, with progressive angling, Tuesday night.

Miss Jennie Wert has returned from an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Joseph Hingley, at Fergus Falls, Minn.

E. B. Smith and family, of Cleveland, have been visiting for the past week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Barry, on Oak street.

Mrs. W. Murray Fawcett and Miss Eva Merwin, of Sharon, Pa., are in the city, and intend to remain during the holidays.

Mrs. Herman Cohn and son, Master Abe, of Cleveland, are visiting Mrs. Cohn's sister, Mrs. George Goodhart, on East Main street.

Mr. Thomas B. Bancroft, chief mine inspector of this State, spent Monday night at the Hotel Conrad, being on his way to Youngstown.

County Commissioner J. W. Wearster was in the city Tuesday afternoon, and was congratulated upon his vote upon the infirmary resolution.

Dr. J. W. Hisey will be out of the city for a few days. He will attend the funeral of his grandfather, at Perrysville, this afternoon, and to-morrow he will attend the golden wedding of his father and mother, at Columbiana, O.

Postmaster P. A. Leahy, of Canal Fulton, was in town Tuesday afternoon, on his way to Washington, where the fourth class postmasters will hold a convention, and endeavor to influence Congress to make their positions more lucrative.

ON TO WHEELING!

The W. & L. E. to Reach the Ohio by December, 1888.

Agent Edgar, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, has definite information that all obstacles in the way of completing the road from Bowerston to Wheeling have been removed, and the work will be pushed at once. This time next year regular trains will be going to Wheeling. The city of Wheeling is acting very liberally, and Mr. Sidney Dillon is largely interested in the enterprise. He, with the officials, and other New Yorkers, went all over the line last week, and was well pleased with the outlook.

The premiums offered to new subscribers to THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT please everybody.

A GOOD WORK

VERY THOROUGHLY DONE.
Stark County Will Not Squander \$150,000 in Useless Buildings for Some Years to Come.

Special Correspondence of the Independent.

CASTON, O., Dec. 12.—At 10:30 o'clock this morning President Laublin, of the board of county commissioners, offered a resolution in the interests of the taxpayers of the county, to repeal the existing preamble and resolution passed by the Democratic majority of the county commissioners in the early part of the year for plans to be drawn for a new infirmary. The resolution was passed.

In this THE INDEPENDENT can congratulate itself upon a great victory. At the time of the movement of the Democratic board of county commissioners to have a new infirmary built, THE INDEPENDENT took the front rank of county papers in opposing the proposed useless and highly extravagant improvement. It raised its voice in earnest but logical protest against a useless and unnecessary improvement that would saddle an additional debt of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars upon the taxpayers of this county.

The resolution which is given in full below fully explains itself. Mr. Laublin, the father of this important production, and having been a strong opponent of the new infirmary project, he feels highly pleased at the result of his work.

The fact that Mr. Schenck'sberger fathered the project for a new building undoubtedly was an important factor in his defeat at the late election. The Democratic board had carried this matter so far as to have completed plans for the new building, now lying in the office of Architect Titlen. They will be dead stock for some time at least, as they were to have been accepted by the board before pay was secured. When the resolution was offered by Mr. Laublin it was sustained by Mr. Wearster and passed, Mr. Smith voting nay. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The preceding board, on motion of Mr. Schenck'sberger, on January 31, 1887, adopted a preamble and resolution which is still in full force and effect and unrepealed; therein reciting the then dilapidated and unfit condition of our county infirmary buildings to meet the public requirements, as a public and charitable institution of said county; that the present buildings should be abandoned, torn down and replaced with new ones; and declaring the purpose and necessity of speedily taking such necessary and legal and preliminary steps as would authorize the issue and sale of interest-bearing bonds of said county in amount sufficient to provide money and means to pay therefor; and

Whereas, Since the adoption of such resolution of January 31, 1887, that same board ordered paid and expended upon the present infirmary buildings, money, for the purpose of improving, renovating and repairing the same, and thereby put them in condition to meet all the public necessities for the present and for some time to come; and

Whereas, This board, from actual and official investigation by them made, and from inspection of the official report filed by the fast visiting committee, appointed by the common pleas court of Stark county, Ohio, at its present term, is satisfied from such investigation, that such buildings as since made and repaired as above-mentioned are in condition to afford all the necessary accommodations to meet the exigencies of the present, and for one year or more; that the replacement of the old with new buildings contemplated by the plans being made therefor would cost well over \$150,000, and that the county is now indebted to the amount of at least \$70,000; and

Whereas, It is the judgment of the members of this board that the interests of the public and our tax payers do not now require such undertaking and increased taxation, and will not probably for the next six or eight years to come, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board, that the carrying out and execution of said resolution, (as adopted January 31, 1887, and recorded on page 117 of the commissioners' journal of Stark county, Ohio,) as contemplated therein, would at this time, and under the changed circumstances above recited, be unwise and against the public interests; and further,

Resolved, That the same be, and hereby is repealed, rescinded and set aside, upon the adoption of this resolution.

THE HARMONIA BAND.

The Programme for the Coming Concert.

The following programme has been arranged for the first concert to be given by the Harmonia band and orchestra in the opera house on Friday evening, December 16. Honorary members are especially invited, and can secure their seats, upon the presentation of their certificates of membership, at the Park drug store.

PROGRAMME.

PART I, HARMONIA BAND.
Overture—William Tell..... Rossini
Selections from Jakobowski's Comic Opera, Ermine..... M. C. Meyrilles
Culver Polka—Solo for Corinet.... F. Steinbacher
Mr. Joseph Es.

A Hunting Scene—Descriptive Piece. P. Bacalossi

PART II, HARMONIA ORCHESTRA.

Overture—Sunrise..... R. Schleipergrell

Waltz—Visions of Paradise..... C. W. Bennett

Introduction—Castagnets, Cuckoo, Mocking Bird, Bells, Torpedoes, etc.

Overture—Belle of the Village..... P. Bouillon

PART III, HARMONIA BAND.

Reminiscence of Meyerbeer... arr. by A. Heinicke

The Passing Regiment..... R. Coverley

Home Sweet Home—Fantasia for Clarinet, T. J. Rollinson

Prof. Oscar Puechner.

The Jingoes—Serie Comic Operatic Polopurri..... E. Beyer.

OFFICIAL REVELRY.

THE CITY OFFICIALS, THE COUNCIL AND THE POLICE.

With the Assistance of Some Other Guests, Banquet in the Most Royal Manner.

The lights burned high in McDaniel's banqueting hall last night, and the city officials, the council, the police force, the owners and occupants of the opera house, and representatives of the press, gathered there, to celebrate the removal of the mayor's and police headquarters into the present commodious apartments. Messrs. Garrett and Willison were financially and morally responsible for the success of the occasion, to which some thirty-five guests contributed, by their wealth of intellect, and of appetite.

Precisely at the moment when the town clock should have chimed half past 5 Mayor Frantz entered, leaning confidently on the arm of President Blumenchein of the city council. He took his seat at the head of the table, with President Blumenchein at his right and Marshal Wendling at his left. The other guests seated themselves in the old time ten-minutes-for-refreshments style.

The feast was smoking hot, and the rich fumes made a halo around the heads of the immortal thirty-five, who preserved an intense silence, broken only by the clashing of china and rattling of silver, and an occasional wail for "more."

Finally the last oyster disappeared, and though some few escaped, the greater part of the party settled down, and held tight to their chairs, for after dinner speeches.

President Blumenchein was the first to unbridle his eloquence. The president always has a due regard for the proprieties, and in his most melting manner, speaking for the whole council, thanked Willison & Garrett and every body else, for inviting them out and entertaining them.

Mayor Frantz, then rose, clad in all his official dignity. Glancing over the scene of devastation, the Mayor rapturously eulogized the effort of Chef McDaniel, and fondly hoped that the time would come again, and that soon, for similar enjoyment.

Mr. Solicitor Young was clamored for and in his blandest manner described how glad he and his professional friends were to desist from their arduous office labors (Garrett & Willison, simultaneously, "hear! hear!") to attend this gathering. He also opined that the members of the press were glad to desist from their arduous labors, and he doubted not that Mr. Morgan was also glad that they did occasionally desist, and, for the sake of unity, he regretted that Mr. Morgan could not be present. And while a burst of applause followed, Mr. Young subsided.

Mr. James R. Dunn was loudly called upon. With a roguish countenance, Mr. Dunn said that he really knew of no valid reason why he was even invited (a voice, "you're a member of the board of equalization"). As soon as Mr. Dunn knew why he had been invited, it was all plain sailing. He finished by remarking that as one of the opera house proprietors, he now slept easy, knowing that the police had their headquarters in that building, and he also hoped that the police slept easy, too, wherein the gallant boys with the brass buttons looked supremely happy.

Mr. F. H. Killinger tried to beg off. Mr. Killinger said he was always ready to make speeches, indeed he liked to make speeches, but after these other gentlemen had been notified weeks in advance, so that they were prepared, he did not think it fair to be called upon to deliver an address on the spur of the moment. He supposed the real reason why he had been invited was because he had once belonged to the board of health. He added parenthetically, that about the only vital mistake he thought the council had made, was when it failed to re-elect him. Again expressing regret that he had not been informed that a speech would be expected, he told what a speech he would have liked to have made. He would have dived deep into the murky recesses of ancient times, when gamblers were actually permitted to ply their nefarious trade! He would have thrown out to the gaze of living generations, the time when saloons were allowed to sell to their customers on Sunday, without molestation! Ay, he would have done more, he would have turned back in the book of history, to the time when these glorious boulevards of ours were covered with mud! To such chaotic days he had referred, days all gone by, you know! The big table began to roar, and Mr. Killinger departed in safety.

Street Commissioner Limbach was called, but he refused to listen and continued his gastronomic onslaughts. Messrs. Willison and Garrett were each supposed to be bubbling over with brilliant remarks, but no amount of coaxing could induce either of them to utter a word. Finally, as the prospects for other efforts grew decidedly poor, the party left and only Mr. McDaniel remained to gaze at the ruins.

The Independent Company has a fine line of lamps, which make handsome and service

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

IT WILL BE HELD IN CHICAGO, JUNE 19, 1888.

The National Committee has so decided by a vote of twenty-five out of a total of forty-seven—The choice made unanimous—Why Chicago was selected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Republican National committee, after hearing the Missouri delegation urging the selection of St. Louis as a suitable place for holding the National convention in 1888, took a recess for an hour. On reassembling the Chicago delegation was admitted, and Mayor Roche, of Chicago, in a business-like manner, detailed the conveniences which could be accorded the members of the convention by Chicago in case that city secured the favorable vote of the committee. Chicago proposed to do as much and more for the accommodation of the convention than she had done four years ago, and he claimed that she was better prepared than any other city in the country to care for the visitors to the convention. He, as mayor, would be pleased to have the convention meet in a city which had grown to be what she was under the protecting influences of a tariff.

Senator Culion earnestly urged the committee to select Chicago, and he made a brief resume of the hotel, railroad and telegraphic facilities of the city. Chicago to-day was in favor of protection, and had improved in other ways since 1884. It had much to do with grappling with the elements of Communism and Socialism that had been spreading over the country. It had been settled by the authorities of Illinois that a man who disregarded the rights of property and the law and government could not live in Chicago, or in the commonwealth. [Applause.] He hoped that Chicago would be selected, but whether it were or not, Illinois, and Minnesota, and Nebraska, and Kansas and Iowa would stand by their colors and vote the Republican ticket.

Senator Manderson spoke for Omaha—that young giant of a municipality, situated in the heart of a continent, upon the banks of the greatest river in the world. He then proceeded to detail the advantages of Omaha.

The delegation from Ohio was then admitted, and Congressman Ben. Butterworth presented the claims of Cincinnati as a place peculiarly suited for holding the next National Republican convention. Mr. Murat Hulston, of Cincinnati, seconded Mr. Butterworth in his praises of Cincinnati.

Congressman Harry Biggs, in an eloquent speech, presented the claims of Philadelphia.

The committee then proceeded to take a formal vote viva voce. It resulted as follows:

For Chicago, 11; Omaha, 10; Cincinnati, 8; Minneapolis, 5; Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1.

The committee then proceeded to vote formally by ballot, each state or territorial representative stepping up to the chairman's table as the state or territory was called, and depositing his vote in hat. The ballots thus deposited were counted by two tellers, Haynes, of Maine, and Conger, of Ohio, and the result was afterward announced as follows: Whole number of ballots cast 47, necessary to choose 24, of which Chicago received 22, Omaha 4, Cincinnati 9, Minneapolis 5, Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 1. The second formal ballot was then taken and resulted as follows: Whole number of ballots cast 47, necessary to choose 24, of which Chicago received 25, Omaha 1, Cincinnati 13, Minneapolis 5.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, the choice of Chicago as the place of holding the next convention was declared unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, the time for the meeting was fixed for Tuesday, the 16th of June, 1888.

Mr. Little, of Illinois, moved that the chairman and secretary of the committee be instructed to prepare and publish a call for the National convention. Agreed to. Mr. Little also thanked the committee for having selected Chicago as the place for holding the convention, and said that it would give the Illinois delegation great pleasure to entertain the committee at the Arlington hotel immediately after its adjournment.

A vote of thanks was given to the National Republican league, of Washington, for the kindness and courtesy extended to the committee in placing the club-house at the disposal of the committee; and then the committee finally adjourned.

On the vivi voce vote, the states and territories as nearly as could be ascertained, voting for Chicago were: Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Carolina, Vermont, Wisconsin and New Mexico. Those voting for Cincinnati were: Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee and Idaho. Those voting for Minneapolis were: Louisiana, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory. Those voting for Philadelphia were Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Those voting for Omaha were: California, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wyoming and Utah. Those voting for St. Louis were: Missouri and Arizona.

Why Chicago Was Selected.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—There was no surprise when the news was telegraphed that the National convention would be held in this city, as the Chicago delegation kept their friends here pretty well informed as to the probabilities, which were at all times in favor of Chicago. Already orders for reservation of rooms for the convention are being sent to the leading hotels. The Pennsylvania state delegations are negotiating with the Ireland.

The postponement of the date holding the convention to June 19, makes it possible to have the auditorium in a more completed state than was expected.



THE CHICAGO AUDITORIUM.

One of the reasons why Chicago was selected is on account of her superior hall advantages. That city will soon have the largest auditorium in the United States, and one of the largest in the world. On the lake front, just south of the exposition building, in whose temporary hall Garfield, Blaine and Cleveland were nominated, a large force of men are now at work on a building of mammoth proportions. This building is the Chicago auditorium for which a number of wealthy men have raised \$2,000,000. This structure when

completed will overlook the lake, and possess a central and most admirable location.

The building has a frontage on Michigan avenue or lake front of 187 feet; on Congress street of 361 feet; and on Wabash avenue of 167 feet, making a total of street frontage of 739 feet. It is to be ten stories high, 10 feet from curb to cornice. The auditorium is to be a vast open hall, containing 5,000 chairs, and with a total capacity of seating 30,000 people. It is expected to have this part of the building complete by June 19, ready for the convention.

FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.

Three Men Attempt to Blow an Island Entirely Out of Existence.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 10.—A blinding snow storm prevailed here last night. This fact appears to have been taken into consideration by persons whose intention seems to have been to blow up one of our principal forts. In the center of the harbor, and nearly opposite the principal part of the city is a small island not over 200 yards square. On this island is one of the strongest forts in America, having very heavy guns on all four sides. At present it is used principally as headquarters of the submarine mining or torpedo department. A tank has been built which contains many tons of gun cotton.

About 11 o'clock last night a daughter of one of the soldiers on the island had occasion to go out of doors, and was surprised to see three men working at the gun cotton tanks, which is at present at the northeast corner of the island. The strangers paid no attention to the girl, perhaps didn't see her, and going back to the house she gave the alarm. When some of the soldiers arrived two of the intruders took to their heels, and the third, on finding himself alone, started after them with the remark: "I ain't going to do all the dirty work." Before they could be captured they were in a boat they had on the beach and soon out of sight.

It is supposed they boared a schooner which was noticed anchored off the island before the snow storm set in. The military is all astir. The police have been asked to watch all vessels and landing places and no vessel will be allowed to leave the harbor without being thoroughly searched. It may be stated that no one but those connected with the fort is allowed to land on the island. If those three men intended blowing up the gun powder and succeeded in their scheme the whole island would have been blown out of existence.

FRENCH COMPLICATIOMS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

The Bouvier Cabinet Threatened With Death—A Feeling of Uneasiness Prevailing in Paris—How Madame Ferry Received the News—Foreign News.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The far from cheerful information giving by Aubertin, the assailant of M. Ferry, that his accomplices are pledged to kill the several members of the Bouvier cabinet before next Tuesday, will doubtless have the effect to dull the anticipatory interest of those gentlemen in the approaching holiday season, while the amateur assassin's threat to disclose the names of the man into whose hands the wholesale killing has been intrusted in case of their neglect or failure must not only increase the trepidation of the intended victims, but render life miserable to those of the gang whose sanguinary ardor may have been cooled by the experience of Aubertin, maturation reflection and careful estimation of the risks involved.

To increase the volume of the sea of misery into which these representatives of two opposing elements in current French politics thus been plunged, may be added the tributary flood of apprehension dashing across the minds of other French statesmen and politicians that they, too, are marked men in the eyes of assassins, especially delegated to swell the population of other realms at the expense of France and every hour augments the number of those whose hearts have been swept by this time.

The failure of M. Fallières to form a ministry and the subsequent ill success of Senator Tirard in accomplishing that end had the effect to extend the scope of the prevalent feeling of sasines and guarded though they be in the expression of their opinions, many men prominent in political life find it difficult to conceal their fear that occurrences of extreme gravity and affecting the integrity of the republic are imminent, and to be averted only by the formation of a government almost immediately.

Whether M. Floquet will consent to stake his reputation upon the chance of constructing a cabinet, or in event of his doing so will be successful no one can, of course, accurately foretell, but the general opinion is that he is no more likely to succeed than any of the gentlemen who have abandoned the task. M. Carnot is known to cherish a most uncompromising aversion to Gen. Boulanger, and would undoubtedly resign rather than to accept him as minister under his presidency; yet a French gentleman in close relations with the French embassy here, offered to wager £50 at a private club last evening that the predecessor of Gen. Farron would also be his successor in the war office. Precisely how this is to be brought about is not just now apparent, but strange things are always happening in France.

How Mrs. Ferry Received the News.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—M. Ferry was appalled on hearing what a narrow escape he had. If the pistol had been held straighter every ball would have carried death. No one but the assassin kept cool. M. Flouquet rushed furiously from the chair to offer a bedroom in the Palais Bourbon and the whole chamber flocked after him. M. Ferry coming to be taken home and nearly died on hearing the newsboys bawl out "attempted assassination of Ferry," the word "attempted" escaping her ear. Naturally her first notion was that M. Ferry had fallen, as did Cesar, beneath the daggers of envious Radicals. She stood as if cataleptic and then said to a passer-by, "I am Madame Ferry; call a carriage."

The American Dynamiters.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Cullain and Harkins, the alleged American dynamiters, were conveyed to the Bow street court to-day by armed guard. The crown counsel denied that any obstacles had been placed in the way of the prisoners conferring with their solicitors.

Will Make Another Attempt.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Paris says that Senator Tirard appears to be yielding to President Carnot's desires, and will make another attempt to form a cabinet.

Bail Declined.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—Judge Wicklow declined bail for the two Murphys, who were on trial at Ennis for the murder of Constable Whelahan, and concerning whom the jury disagreed.

OUR STANDING ARMY.

LIFE AT THE VARIOUS FORTS AND MILITARY STATIONS.

How the Common Soldier Is Employed in Time of Peace—From Reveille to Taps—Guard Duty—Discipline—Soldiers at School.

A detailed description of the duties of soldiers, even in peace times, would require too much time and space, but a general idea of the daily routine will correct the erroneous impression so generally entertained that a soldier's life is one of idleness. Reveille is sounded at or near sunrise, the exact time varying somewhat at different posts. At the first note the garrison flag is hoisted. All soldiers on duty must turn out in ranks at this and other roll calls. Drill for an hour or more follows soon after, at a time fixed by the commanding officer. The ceremony of guard mounting takes place at 9 o'clock; fatigue call comes next in order (the sick call which intervenes not being, of course, a call for duty), when such men consisting of the old guard and others designated in turn perform the necessary fatigue and police duty of the post. At 11 o'clock first sergeants' call is sounded, when those functionaries repair to the adjutant's office for the perfecting of the rolls of the sergeant major, thus enabling him to keep his roster correctly, and also to receive such information and instructions as may be necessary concerning their troops, batteries or companies.

Dinner is at noon. At an hour designated by the post commander, afternoon drill call is sounded, when the troops exercise in such maneuvers as are prescribed. Dress parade usually takes place just before sunset, and is so timed that retreat is sounded just after the "troop beats off" during that ceremony. The flag is lowered at the last note of retreat. Supper soon follows dress parade. Tattoo roll call is at 9 o'clock and taps or lights out a half an hour later. While attendance at religious ceremonies is not compulsory in the army, many of the men attend divine service at those posts, of which there are thirty-four, that have chaplains, and more observance is given to the day than was the case in former years.

GUARD DUTY.

Men are detailed for guard duty with such frequency as the strength of the force at the post where they are stationed renders necessary. There are three reliefs of a prescribed number of men, with one corporal to each relief and one sergeant of the guard. Two hours on one post and four hours off, during the tour of twenty-four hours, is the unvarying routine. Each sentinel is instructed by the officer of the guard, who is a lieutenant, under authority of the officer of the day, to take charge of this post and all government property in view; salute all officers according to rank; in case of fire alarm, the guard, and such other orders as are deemed necessary are given. The order is given to the sentry on No. 1 "to turn out the guard for all general officers, the commanding officer, the officer of the day, and for all armed parties." Any breach of discipline while on guard is an aggravation of the offense, and it behoves the soldier to have his wits about him and to attend strictly to duty during his tour. Guard duty is like the reading of the Koran, an endless task.

Our military posts are in many instances isolated communities in themselves, and in many respects as different from civilian settlements as villages as can well be imagined. There are post schools, at which enlisted soldiers can, if so disposed, pick up a fair common school education during one term of enlistment. The subject of compulsory education in the army has been exhaustively discussed of late, and so accomplished an officer as Brevet Maj. Gen. James B. Fry has given it at his opinion that enlisted men should not be compelled against their wills to attend post schools.

SCHOOL HOURS.

School hours for soldiers are from half an hour after retreat until tattoo roll call. The post schools are not at present kept up to the standard of excellence intended by the provisions of the law, and at many posts the letter of the law alone is observed.

The men of the army have various amusements, which, however, vary much at different posts. Amateur theatricals and minstrel performances are of frequent occurrence at some during the winter months. The post and the company libraries are sources of comfort to soldiers, and gymnastic exercises, field sports and athletic games serve to amuse them.

The men of the army have various amusements, which, however, vary much at different posts. Amateur theatricals and minstrel performances are of frequent occurrence at some during the winter months. The post and the company libraries are sources of comfort to soldiers, and gymnastic exercises, field sports and athletic games serve to amuse them. Marksman and sharpshooters predominate in the ranks of the army. The practical life of a soldier and the technical studies necessary to a thorough knowledge of his duties are far greater and more exhaustive than is generally understood. The citizen soldier has little idea of these things as a rule, and the civilian, with rare exception, none at all. How many can tell the thickness of ice necessary to bear cavalry, artillery or infantry? How many know of what a soldier's ration consists and the thousand and one other things as pertinent as these in times of active service?—New York Times.

How to Be Graceful.

A school girl misses a great deal of valuable education who hurries away to school, morning and afternoon, without having used her muscles in helping her mother. She misses something else which, in a few years, she will know how to value better than she does now—grace of movement and carriage.

What makes a girl graceful? It is using all her bodily powers. A student who is nothing but a student soon begins to stoop, and the habit, once begun, grows inveterate and incurable. Half our school girls cannot walk with ease and grace.

We see this very plainly on commencement days, when the members of the graduating class are obliged to walk a few steps before the audience. Their dresses are often too costly and splendid; their hair is beautifully arranged; their pieces are creditably won; one thing only they lack: they cannot walk!

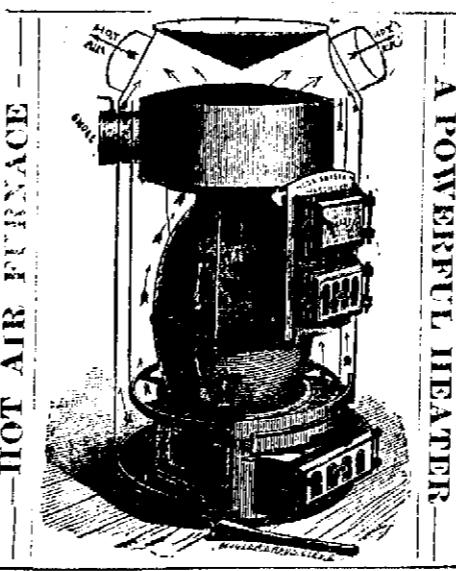
A girl who would have a graceful carriage, a sound digestion, a clear complexion and fine teeth, must work for them every day, and no work is better for the purpose than the ordinary work of a house, done with diligence and carelessness.

Youth's Companion.

China's Emperor at Lecture.

In conformity with the usage observed by the emperors of successive dynasties his majesty the emperor is in the course of the present time engaged in the study of archery.—China's Emperor.

BOOMER.



The Boomer Hot Air Furnace, we claim, is second to none. It is a powerful heater. Gas and smoke tight joints. Economical in fuel, with improved

STEEL PLATE RADIATOR.

Sold for less money than any other furnace of same capacity. Water box is fastened to water door so when door is open water can be poured in without any trouble.

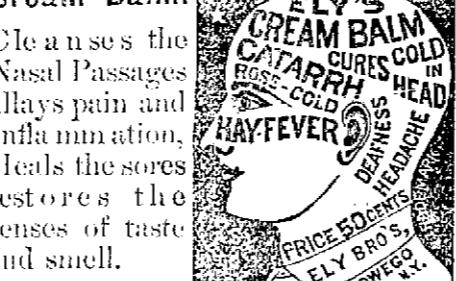
Grate is shaking, and larger in diameter than bottom of fire pot. Warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

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ELY'S CATARRH

Cream Balm.



A poultice is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 10 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Grenhars free. ELY BROS., druggists, Ithaca, N. Y.

Try the Cure.

A poultice is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 10 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Grenhars free. ELY BROS., druggists, Ithaca, N. Y.

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THE BEST IS THE GREATEST.

WORLD'S TRADE MARK

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AND ANY KILLED TO EVERY CLIMATE.

RESISTS RAIN, SNOW, HAIL, FROST, STEAM, SMOKE,

AND SULPHUROUS GASES.

THE MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN THE WORLD.

SOLD BY
M. A. BROWN & SON,
DALERS IN

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, MOULDINGS,
Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Yard and Planing Mill South Erie St., Massillon, O.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,

Corner of Tremont and Erie Streets.

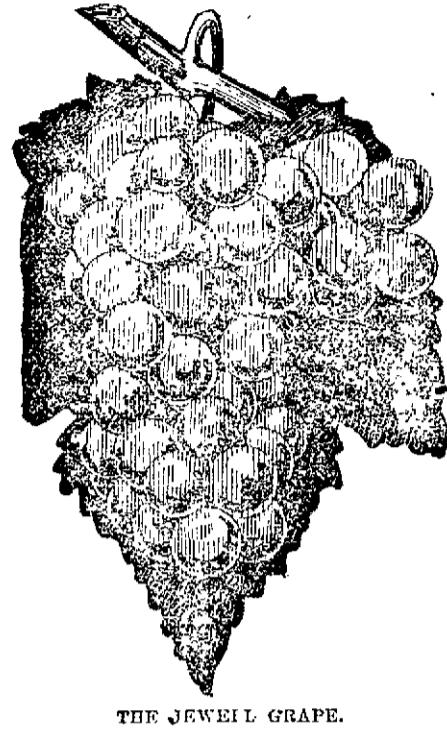
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FARM AND GARDEN.

A HUMANE AND EASY WAY OF CATCHING CHICKENS.

Lessons Learned About Keeping Eggs at the London Dairy Show—A Simple Arrangement for Tightening Wire Fence, A Grape of Promise.

Among the claimants for favor in the fruit line is the Jewell grape, a variety that originated ten years ago with Mr. John Burr, of Leavenworth, Kan., but only recently put on the market. It is a seedling on the Delaware, which it resembles in some respects. The cut here given, in which both bunch and berry are reduced in size one half, will give an idea of the form of the grapes and the manner in which they grow on the cluster.



THE JEWELL GRAPE.

These grapes are of a purplish color, with a juicy pulp of fine vinous flavor and seeds few and small. The skin of the grape is strong, though thin, and covered with an attractive bloom. It is claimed that the vines are not only healthy and productive but hardy and free from rot. It has been recommended by various state horticultural societies, among which are the Missouri, Illinois and Kansas societies. Good words have been spoken of it also by growers in Ohio. A very general impression prevails that the Jewell grape will succeed wherever the Concord thrives.

How to Keep Eggs.

At the recent London dairy show, as in previous seasons, the managers offered prizes for the best method of preserving eggs. Professor James Long, one of the judges, gives an account of the examination and conclusions made by the judges at the time of the exhibition. In this report are many opportune hints of value, some of which are here reproduced.

There were a very large number of entries, and after having seen every sample entered, there remained no question as to the perfection of preserving eggs in lime water. Professor James Long, one of the judges, gives an account of the examination and conclusions made by the judges at the time of the exhibition. In this report are many opportune hints of value, some of which are here reproduced.

As a result of the competitions, the opinion is expressed that when salt is used it is advisable to obtain a box in which the bottom is screwed on. A layer of an inch of salt is followed by a layer of eggs packed close together, but not touching each other. These are again covered with a layer of dry salt well pressed in and followed by another layer of eggs, and so on until the top is reached, care being taken that the salt is perfectly dry throughout, and that it is thoroughly well pressed in the box. When the box is filled the lid is fixed, and when it is necessary to commence to use the eggs the bottom of the box is unscrewed, and the salt is taken out first.

Where lime is adopted as a preservative, a different course must be observed from that which is common. It has been the custom to recommend a thick mixture of lime and water, or lime cream, but it is found in practice that the eggs become so firmly imbedded in the lime that it is frequently difficult, or even impossible, to take them out, and as there is no advantage in using a large quantity of lime, for the water can take up only a certain proportion, it is found preferable to simply drop the eggs into lime water, such as would be made from a mixture of a good handful of lime to a gallon of water. In preserving it is better to use a large vessel than a small one, and all should if possible be of earthenware, the mouth being perfectly secure, and made airtight when the vessel is filled.

The numerous systems of preserving with mixtures containing salt lime besides tartaric acid and oil are all inferior to the methods referred to. One other system, however, appears to succeed. It is that of packing the eggs in sweet bran in boxes which are turned once every week. In some instances sawdust is used for packing eggs which have been dipped in some preserving composition, but although they are preserved, flavor is conveyed to the white corresponding to that of the material in which they are packed.

Preserving Posts.

Experiments conducted at the Iowa Agricultural college, with a view to ascertaining the relative value of tar, crude petroleum and the two combined as preservatives when applied to fence posts, make it appear that tar is valuable for all woods. Petroleum alone seems to have little or no effect. Tar applied alone made a better showing than where the posts were tarred after being painted with petroleum. Posts painted first and then tarred did not absorb the tar. When unpainted posts were immersed in boiling tar it was observed that the tar had penetrated the wood one-eighth or one-quarter of an inch, thus forming a coal that could not scale. Petroleum did not good when applied alone and harm when preceding the use of tar. Thinning is estimated to cost two cents per post. The expense attending the use of tar appears to prove that the cost of application is greater than the profit where the application is to basswood and willow. What the profit will prove to be in the case of cedar and oak posts time enough has not yet elapsed to indicate.

Cost of Making Pork.

While it is not true that the bulk of corn fed to hogs does give a return of ten pounds of pork, live weight, to the bushel, it is established that a bushel of corn will make that much and more, if properly handled, and where it does the following

will serve as a basis for calculations, being approximately correct: Feeding corn worth 12 1-2 cents per bushel makes pork costing 1 1-2 cents per pound; worth 17 cents per bushel, 2 cents per pound; 25 cents per bushel, 2 1-2 cents per pound; 33 to 40 cents per bushel, 4 cents per pound; 50 cents per bushel, 5 cents per pound. Or, pork at 5 cents per pound, gross, gives 50 cents per bushel for corn; at 4 cents per pound, gross, 33 to 40 cents per bushel for corn; and at 2 1-2 to 3 cents per pound, gross, pork gives from 25 to 30 cents per bushel for corn.

French Duty on Eatables.

One of the greatest impositions in Paris is the octroi or duty on eatables and drinkables collected at the various barriers or gates. As each market cart passes through the fortifications in the morning it is stopped and a small tax charged on each and every article brought into Paris. The same system is vigorously practiced for all articles going out of Paris. The suburbs are now composed of some dozen townships lying outside of the fortifications and numerous straggling villages which extend for miles around Paris. Each of these places has its barrier and custom house. An English friend of mine, recently settled here, had a dreadful experience with this system yesterday. He lives at Connelles, a suburb some three miles out of the city proper, and to reach which he is obliged to pass through six different townships. He purchased at an English butcher's on Rue Sainte Honore a leg of Southdown mutton as a treat for his wife. He was stopped at each of the six custom houses on his way home and was obliged to pay a sum equivalent to ten cents every time on the unfortunate leg of mutton.—Paris Cor. New York World.

White Leghorns for Eggs.

Mr. Carman, editor of The Rural New Yorker, says: For eggs we are convinced that for this climate white Leghorns will give us the greatest weight of eggs the year round, and, if kept warm and clean, will prove the best winter layers. The egg of a Dorking will average as large as that of a Leghorn, and they will lay as many in hot weather. But they cannot stand our winters as well. Leghorns and Dorkings will stand all the food they will eat and not get too fat. The Brahmans, if over fed, will get too fat and stop laying. We have known four pounds of fat to be taken off a single Brahma hen.

American Horticultural Society.

The eighth meeting of the American Horticultural society is announced to take place at Riverside, Cal., beginning Feb. 14, 1888. Full particulars, giving railroad and hotel rates, will be given on application to W. H. Ragau, secretary, Greencastle, Ind. This society, of which Parker Earle, the well known horticulturist, of Cobden, Ills., is president, is doing a good work, and it is hoped that this meeting will be largely attended.

Seed Corn.

Waldo F. Brown, a practical Ohio farmer, claims that seed corn smoked brown as bacon grows stronger than that unsmoked. He would have seed corn smoked in a smoke house, on lath racks, and the room made uncomfortably hot to stay in. He thinks corn cured by fire heat will not rot nearly so soon, when planted during cold, wet weather, as corn less thoroughly heated.

Woven Wire Fence Tightener.

Wire contracts in cold and expands in hot weather. Consequently in warm weather the panels of woven wire fences are liable to sag.

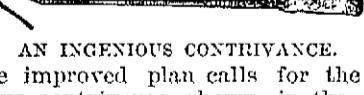


WIRE FENCE TIGHTENER.

The simple device illustrated on this page is suggested by Prairie Farmer. This can be readily made by sawing a slot in the end of a straight iron bar, just wide enough to admit the wire used in the fence, and long enough to cover the two strands of wire close to the slot. All needed is to slip the opening over two wires where they fork and twist them apart. Two or three twists on each panel will straighten the fence up as good as new. Two forms of fasteners shown.

One Way to Catch Chickens.

A plan used in cities by poultry dealers to catch stray chickens that escape from the coops is advised by Southern Cultivator as a decided improvement over the usual one of chasing the fowls all over the farm.



AN INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE.

The improved plan calls for the ingenious contrivance shown in the cut, which is nothing more or less than a long stout wire, bent as indicated, and with a wooden handle on one end. With this little implement in the hand, one may slip up behind the chicken and before the bird knows what is going on one leg is caught securely in the crook at the end of the wire.

Agricultural News.

Another new cotton picking machine is attracting attention. This one is the invention of Mr. Groves and is reported to have given satisfaction in the vicinity of Galveston, Tex., where it has been put to field tests.

Big find of chestnuts in Virginia.

The King apple brings a high price in the leading markets of Great Britain.

The board of control of the New York State Experiment station, at a recent meeting, elected Peter Collier director, in place of Dr. E. Lewis Startevant, re-signed.

According to Dr. Salmon there are two contagious diseases known as hog cholera. The first affects the bowels and is genuine hog cholera; the second affects the lungs and is swine plague. An animal may have both at once.

It is thought the tobacco crop will be one of the smallest on record. The cigar tobacco of the east is generally reported to be in good condition, while the prospect is most unfavorable in Wisconsin.

The wool report prepared by the Bureau of Statistics estimates the wool clip for the year at \$70,000,000, and it says that the number of sheep has increased since the last census from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000.

Save wood ashes for the garden.

WASHINGTON GLEANINGS.

ONLY TWO COMMITTEES TO BE APPOINTED THIS YEAR.

Speaker Carlisle Will Wait Until After the Holiday Recess Before Naming the Remaining Committees—Presidential Appointments—Tariff Talk.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—It can be stated on authority that it is the present intention of Speaker Carlisle to appoint only two committees before the holiday recess. The chairman of the committee on ways and means will be Roger Q. Mills, of Texas. This may be relied on reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

There has been much talk here of an alleged wish of the president that William L. Scott, of Erie, should be placed at the head of the ways and means committee. Mr. Scott is known to be the president's intimate friend, and he is undoubtedly one of Mr. Cleveland's most trusted advisers in all economic questions. It might have been a natural wish on the part of the president, therefore that Mr. Scott should be chairman of the committee which will prepare the forthcoming tariff bill.

Not only, however, has the president expressed no such wish to Speaker Carlisle, but when the matter was referred to him expressed his entire satisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Mills. Moreover it is doubtful if Mr. Scott could find it possible to accept so onerous a duty. He has very large business interests which demand a large part of his time. It is a noteworthy fact that although a very extensive manufacturer and employing many hundreds of men he is in entire sympathy with the presidents tariff recommendations. Mr. Scott could undoubtedly have a place on the ways and means committee if he wished it, but while he will give the committee much valuable assistance from his own wide experience he would be forced to decline even this responsibility. The speaker will appoint only one other committee before the recess—that upon appropriations, and Mr. Randall will be chairman. There has never been other intention, whatever the current gossip to the contrary.

There has never been either a wish for the purpose to "degrade" Mr. Randall; in fact, it is the intention of the speaker and the revenue reform leaders of the house to harmonize to the utmost possible degree all conflicting interests in the party, and to go into the coming presidential campaign with a united front. But it may be assumed that so important and influential a place as that of second of the two leading committees of the house wouldn't be given to Mr. Randall unless with the assurance that he will not only not interfere any factions opposition to the wishes of the president, the speaker and the great majority of Democratic members in the matter of the tariff bill to be introduced at this session, but that he will give that measure his support. Therefore there will be no fight this winter such as that which divided the Democratic majority at the last session.

The tariff bill will be speedily perfected and reported to the house, and there is every likelihood that it will be passed without very extended debate. It is also likely that it will not go quite to the length of the president's recommendations, although in all material points it will be in line with the message. The momentous question now before the speaker is as to the composition of the committee on rules, and his decision will have an important bearing on the length of the debates upon the bill. It is proposed to amend the rules that debate in committee of the whole shall be limited to a certain time, after which the measure under consideration shall be reported to the house, and its speedy passage by the majority may be thus assured. The committee will be composed of three Democrats and two Republicans. Mr. Mills will be one of the three Democrats appointed, with some other prominent revenue reformer, and the question is before the speaker is as to the third Democrat.

Mr. Randall, by length of service and prominence in the house, would naturally be the third member. It is probably he will be in fact, but with the assurance that he will vote with his two Democratic associates for the amendment to the rules as above indicated. Mr. Reed, of Maine, will be one of the two Republican members.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate upon convening to-day, adopted the new list of committees reported by Mr. Gilmer. A large number of miscellaneous positions were then received and the introduction of bills commenced. By Mr. Davis, to grant lands in severalty to Indians in Dakota.

By Mr. Beck—for the issue of coin certificates.

By Mr. Doelph—to reform the land laws.

By Mr. Harris—for warehousing fruit from Italy.

By Mr. Brown—to provide a new basis of national bank circulation.

By Mr. Aldrich—to apply the treasury surplus to purchasing bonds.

By Mr. Bristow—for a new postoffice building at New Orleans.

By Mr. East—For a convention of American republics in honor of the centenary of constitutional government of the United States.

By Mr. Butler—for a memorial bridge across the Potomac at Washington.

By Mr. Manderson—the dependent pension bill endorsed by the G. A. R.

By Mr. Stewart—for the issue of coin certificates.

By Mr. Morrell—to restrict immigration, also for a status of Professor Spencer F. Baird.

By Mr. Coll—to establish a bureau of fine arts.

By Mr. Culom—to pension the widow of Gen. Logan.

By Mr. Hale—to prohibit employment of convict labor on public works.

By Mr. Paddock—to amend the interstate commerce law.

By Mr. Vance—to repeal the civil service law.

By Mr. Reagan—to amend section four of the interstate commerce law.

By Mr. Farwell—to repeal the tax on oleomargarine.

By Mr. Chandler—Regulating the election of representatives in the several states.

By Mr. Frye—to relieve the merchant marine, to encourage the construction of iron and steel vessels; also, to amend the compulsory pilotage laws.

By Mr. Vest—for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis.

By Mr. Platt—to protect American manufacturers.

By Mr. Pugh—to regulate proceedings in private claims.

By Mr. Edmunds—to establish a government postal telegraph system.

Mr. Beck introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the advisability of reducing letter postage to one cent.

On motion of Mr. Butler a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of five senators to consider the subject of postal telegraphy.

Mr. Hale introduced a resolution authorizing a committee of seven senators to inquire as to whether appointments by the executive have been made in harmony with a merit system, or as a partisan reward, and as to whether Federal officers have participated in nominating conventions and influencing local politics.

Mr. Hale asked that the resolution go over. Mr. Platt gave notice that he would tomorrow move an amendment of the senate rules so as to provide for open sessions for executive business. On motion of Mr. Edmunds the senate at 3 p. m. went into secret session and at 3:10 adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—It can be stated on authority that it is the present intention of Speaker Carlisle to appoint only two committees before the holiday recess before naming the remaining committees—Presidential Appointments—Tariff Talk.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Springer, of Illinois, presented the petition of O. G. Chase, who claims to be a delegate from the territory of Cimarron, known as "No man's land," and offered a resolution referring the petition to the territorial committee when appointed, and in the meantime according the floor privileges to Mr. Chase. After discussion resolution and petition were voted down.

Speaker Carlisle called Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, to the chair, and stepped down upon the floor, where he addressed the house as follows:

"It is well known that there is a contest pending which makes it improper for me as presiding officer of the house to appoint the committee on elections. I have left the chair, therefore, for the purpose of asking the house to excuse me from the performance of that duty, and take such proceedings in this matter as its judgment may dictate. I have no suggestions to make except to say that the formation of the other committees of the house will be facilitated by having the matter disposed of at the earliest day that will suit the convenience of members."

A resolution offered by Mr. Holman, that the house at 1 o'clock to-morrow proceed to elect fifteen members who will constitute the committee on elections, was adopted. Among propositions submitted to the house and referred to committee on rules was one by Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, proposing to give to committee on public buildings and grounds jurisdiction over appropriations for those objects; and one by Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to consider the expediency of celebrating in 1889, the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the United States, and 1839 the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. At twenty minutes past one the house adjourned, and the respective parties immediately held caucuses for the purpose of selecting members to serve on the elections committee.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS AS REPORTED TO R. G. DUN & CO.

Legitimate Markets Reported Fairly Active, Though Embarrassed in Some Branches by Speculation—Sharp Decline in Real Estate Dealings.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12. R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade will say:

Legitimate trade continues fairly active for the season, though embarrassed in some branches by the fluctuations in speculative markets. Speculation in products, after a few days of wild advance, has taken a turn downward, as the natural result of enormous sales to realize. With rapidly expanding currency, money is generally easier than a week ago, though rates are still high at many points, and complaints of slow collections do not diminish. Agitation of the tariff question already begins to cause revision of calculations for the future in some departments.

The sharp decline in real estate dealings is attributed to the late and heavy rain, which has delayed the sale of houses, and to the fact that the market is not yet fully recovered from the depression in 1887.

Speculation in stocks is still active, though not so active as in the fall of 1887.

Cooperatives are increasing, though not so

CHAPMAN.

Mrs. James Delighton buried her ten-year-old daughter last Friday in a due to her brain tumor.

The deputy sheriff was over Monday to subpoena witnesses for the schoolhouse case, vs. Wilcox Bank Coal Co., which is in progress at Canton this week.

We are informed since our article our Chief Inspector Bancroft stepped down and out of his chair, that Massillon has an applicant who is anxious to fill the vacane in Columbus.

Howell Williams had his left leg broken above the knee in the Youngstown mine last Thursday by a falling stone. He is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

D. E. Reese was called home yesterday by the Tool Company to take charge of the Fulton postoffice for this week, in the absence of Postmaster Leachey, who is at Washington, D. C., attending a meeting of postmasters convened as a delegate.

John and Is. of Cupteray, W. Va., and Miss Mary Reece, of this place, were married at the present home of the latter at Massillon Tuesday evening, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. Rev. Lester, of Northfield, was conducting the ceremony. Presents were numerous, and an elegant supper was served, after which a visit to Mrs. Findley's hall, all were desired to trip the light fantastic. We wish the young couple a happy journey through life.

WAIFS FROM WESTERN STARK.

Mrs. Jean Gilbert, residing in West Lebanon, died on Wednesday last.

The Western Literary Society is one of the best of its kind in the west end.

Mr. Frederick Wetter, of Mt. Eaton, has invested in real estate in our midst, by no means what is known as the "million dollar."

Mr. John Lowe, one of our best merchants, located in the Warner firm, has purchased a fine home near Apple Creek, and will have a fence in time.

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ABOUT THE CANAL BASIN.

A Petition Sent to the State Board.

A petition has been circulated among councilmen, and members of the board of health, etc. It has been forwarded to the board of public works, from P. Morganthaler, in regard to the filling of the old canal basin in front of his mill.

It may be remembered that recently, when Mr. Hahn, a member of the State board, was here, a meeting was held with members of the council and board of health, and it was decided that the proper way to abate the nuisance in the summer time, would be to build a flume to convey power to the Morganthaler mill, and entirely fill the basin. This proposition, it appears, is not entirely satisfactory to that gentleman, and his petition requests that a diagonal channel, sufficiently wide to admit the passage of a canal boat be opened from the canal to his mill, and that the remainder of the basin be filled up. He claims that in this way this nuisance will no longer exist, and the damage to his property be reduced to the minimum.

While the paper has been signed by a few, it has been condemned by many, who do not agree that the maintaining of an open passage can do otherwise than cause the same trouble as now, and the board of public works is not likely to depart from the original programme.

THE FREE DELIVERY

Some Light upon the Subject.

When the post-office inspector visited Massillon, he reported that everything warranted the establishment of the free delivery system, except the house numbering. He desired that attended to, and street signs put up, pledging himself that the city should be given the system.

The general public will fully agree with President Comper, of the American Federation of Labor, that secret circulars and secret addresses are detrimental to the best interests of every body.

the preparations they now call Warner's Log Cabin Remedies are what our much abused systems require.

Among them is what is known as Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, and they frankly announce that they do not consider the Sarsaparilla of so much value in itself as it is in the combination of the various ingredients which together work marvelously upon the system. They also have preparations for other diseases such as "Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Warner's Log Cabin Scalpine" for the hair. They have great confidence that they have a cure for the common disease of catarrh, which they give the name of "Log Cabin Rose Cream." Also a "Log Cabin Plaster," which they are confident will support all others, and a Liver Pill, to be used separately or in connection with the other remedies.

We hope that the public will not be disappointed in these remedies, but will reap a benefit from the investigations, and that the proprietors will not be embarrassed in their introduction by dealers trying to substitute remedies that have been so familiar to the shelves of our druggists. This line of remedies will be used instead of others. Insist upon your druggist getting them for you if he hasn't them yet in stock, and we feel confident that these new remedies will receive approbation at our readers' hands, as the founders have used every care in their preparation.

A Canton manufacturer makes this comment on the speculative fever raging there. "On all property in this city on which we have expressed a liking the price asked has been increased to a fancy price."

For a fine selection of useful Christmas presents don't forget to call on C. F. Von Knebel, the jeweler.

A full line of holiday books now displayed at the Independent Company's store.

The general public will fully agree with President Comper, of the American Federation of Labor, that secret circulars and secret addresses are detrimental to the best interests of every body.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY, Independent Building,

20 E. Main Street.

Some Cheap Books.

By a special arrangement with the publishers the Independent Company are enabled to offer the following list of books substantially bound in cloth, printed in good clear type and tastefully illustrated at

Thirty-five Cents per Volume.

and will send by mail to any address upon receipt of five cents additional for postage.

Longfellow's Poems.

Whittier's Poems.

Bryant's Poems.

Poe's Poems.

Romola.

Adam Bede.

Creasy's Battles.

Emerson's Essays.

Life of Daniel Boone.

Oliver Twist.

Life of Kit Carson.

Irving's Sketch Book.

Robinson Crusoe.

Gulliver's Travels.

Poe's Prose Tales.

Tom Brown at Rugby.

The Last of the Mohicans.

Æsop's Fables.

Handy Andy.

John Halifax,

Jane Eyre.

East Lynne.

Pendennis, Thackeray.

Last Days of Pompeii.

Waverly and Guy Manner, Scott, in one volume.

Ivanhoe and Kennilworth, Scott, in one volume.

Rob Roy and The Pirate, Scott, in one volume.

Famous Boys, and How they Became Famous Men.

Something Worth Working For.

For each new subscriber to The WEEKLY INDEPENDENT we will send, by mail postpaid, any two books from the above list. If you don't take The INDEPENDENT yourself now, send in your name and get two books for a premium.

If you are already a subscriber, send in the name of your neighbor. We will send two books for any new name accompanied by the subscription price of the paper, \$1.50 per year. Subscribers commencing now will receive The INDEPENDENT free until January 1.

Record of Dairy Breeds.

The butter tests at the various fairs throughout the country this season, as indeed in past years, refute the idea that in any one of the dairy breeds is all the superiority in milk and butter production. Taking the three fairs this year together, the prize appears to be very fairly divided. For instance, at the New York fair, so far as every breed ought to know by this time, a pure bred Holstein gained the prize at the New England fair; the prize was awarded to a grade cow having Guernsey, Jersey and Hereford blood; at the Provincial fair at Toronto a full blood Ayrshire came out ahead; at the Iowa state fair a Jersey gained the record.

German scientists who have tested the relative profitability of keeping large and small cows conclude that for the dairy small cows giving large quantities of rich milk are the best. They do not believe less than in beef and milk from the same animal.

Social life in Vienna is fast losing its brilliancy, chiefly through the tyranny of porters. The city is principally inhabited flats, which are presided over by a concierge or porter. This official imposes a tax upon every one who enters the house after a given time, in most cases an early hour at night. On this account people stay at home evenings and the streets are deserted.—Chicago Times.

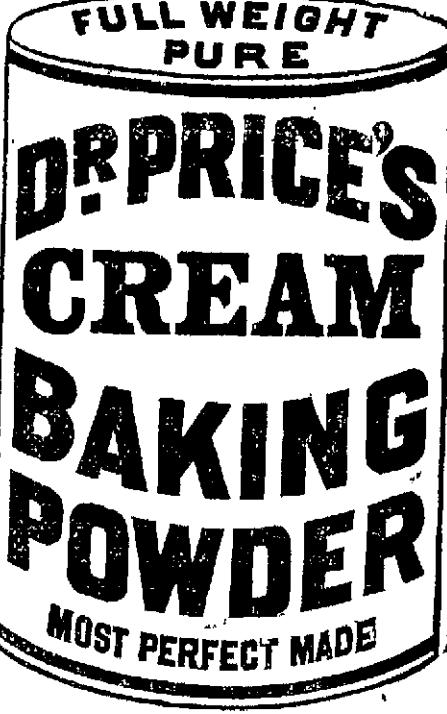
Skillful Women of Fayal.

The women of Fayal have long been noted for their skill with the needle, and much valuable work is done by them, which is eagerly bought up by agents of American and English business houses, who are kept on the spot the year round by their employers. Fine embroideries and drawn work are especially well done. There is also a kind of lace made from the fiber of the aloe, which is peculiar to this island, and which commands a ready sale.—Cleveland Leader.

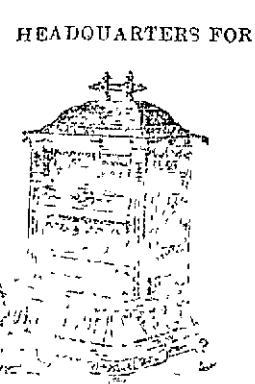
Mary Anderson's Necklace.

A necklace worn by Mary Anderson in "A Winter's Tale" is a copy of one supposed to have been worn by Helen of Troy, on exhibition in the South Kensington museum. Her cloak was embroidered by twenty-five women, and it took them three weeks to make it. Alma Tadema designed it.—New York Sun.

A few years ago there was little if any lumber sawed quartered, or with the grain. Now not only oak but many other woods are being sawed more and more in that manner. Any consumer of lumber will tell you that it is far the better way to manufacture. We now have oak, poplar, gum and sycamore in large quantities thus sawed. It costs more to saw quartered stock than plain, but it is much more valuable. The waste is considerable.—Northwestern Lumberman.



H. F. Oehler's Cash Store



STOVES, RANGES,

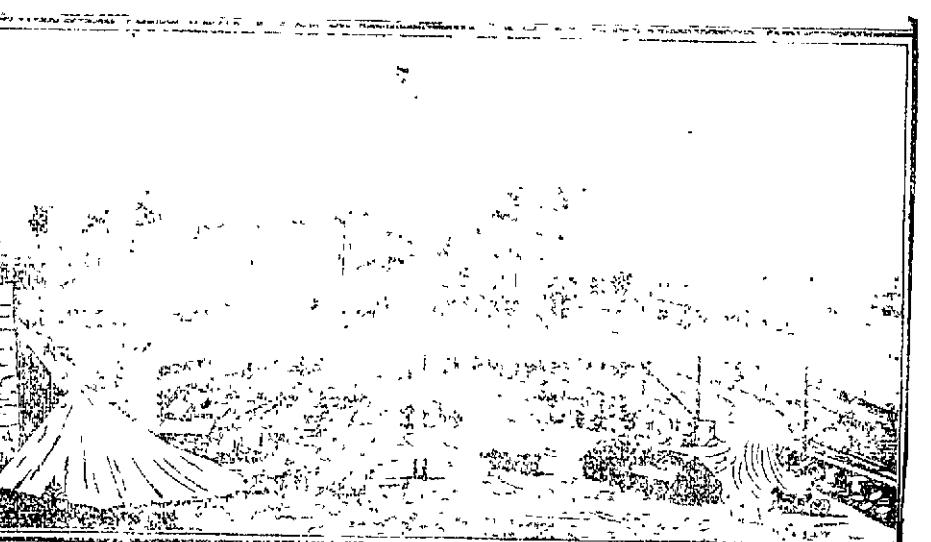
AND

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

Promptly attended to.

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES—HARTHORST & CO.



Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding, Block and Dimension Stone, Superior Sand, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.

FARMERS!

Consult your own interests by having your repairs done at the

NEW MACHINE SHOP

We have now some of our small tools in the building, which was built for the electric light machinery, located at No. 92 North Erie street, and we are ready to attend to all kinds of repairs, butting machines of all kinds, sharpened. If your machine does not work well, take it to the New Machine Shop. We can make new, or mend any broken piece of iron or steel. If it needs any piece of cast iron or steel, we can make the pattern and get it cast for you. We can make you another key, if you want one for your lock; we can drill holes and make screws, any size up to 1/2 inch. And as some of

OUR HEAVY MACHINERY

is ordered, we hope soon to be able to make or repair anything you may require. If you have anything that needs fixing and it is not convenient to bring it to the shop, let us know, we will come to you. We have a deal for our new machine shop, and we will pay by close attention to business and reasonable charges to establish our reputation and thereby gain a short time to gain the credit of the land adjoining to extend our works. Let us know what you would like to have repaired, we will try to accommodate you. Address

MARTIN RICHARDS,

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